B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII NO. 301 BOMBAY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1925 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
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1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

P & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
26 Dec. 1926	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
2 Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,227
16 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
13 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
27 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
13 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20 ,,	RAZMAK o ..		10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 ,,	CHINA† ..		7,932
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
8 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles, passengers for London by Sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—
1st Saloon to London £80, £76, & £60,
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.
2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52,
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50 and £48
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Pombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
14th Jan.	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA* ..	5,306
18th Feb.	GOLCONDA* ..	5,316
18th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,127
20th May	WARFIELD* ..	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer ..	

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

22nd Dec.	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.
31st Dec. 1926	MIRZAPORE* ..	China. Japan.
8th Jan.	JEYPORE* ..	China & Japan.
19th Jan.	KASHMIR .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China, Japan. Australia
24th ,,	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan
31st ,,	KIDDERPORE*	China & Japan.
16th Feb.	LAHORE* ..	China & Japan.
2nd Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

23rd Dec.	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi and P. Gulf ports.
23rd ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.
25th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
2 th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
28th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
x Penang Maru.	K. Torri	5214	19th Dec.	23rd Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	K. Teramoto	3083	17th Dec	30th De
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan
Shanghai Maru	..	4104	6th Jan.	20th Jan.
Morioka Maru	T. Moroi	4469	15th Jan.	25th Jan
Toyooka Maru	S. Tsuji	7094	15th Jan.	29th Jan.
*Tamba Maru	J.Fujisawa	5845	29th Jan.	12th Feb

x Proceeds to Karachi.
* Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Tacoma Maru ..	J. Kojima	5 850	13 Dec.	23 Dec.
@Celebes Maru ..	H. Gotoh	5,863	27 ,,	30 ,,
Indus Maru ..	K. Mori	4.363	11 ,,	4 Jan.
Shinnoh Maru ..	N. Yoshioka	4,889	16 ,,	6 ,,
Kurohime Maru ..	....	..	5 Jan.	15 ,,
Honolulu Maru ..	G. Fujita	5,751	11 ,,	24 ,,
Indo Maru	S. Takata	5,001	20 ,,	30 ,,

* Passenger Steamer.
@ Proceeds to Karachi.
For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 355.
Taj Building. Hornby Road. Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like sound cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

INSURANCE.

A GOOD ADVICE.

The best remedy for a family man who is sick of worrying ever the question "How to provide my family after my death" is "INSURANCE POLICY." Insure to-da with the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., and you will worry no more. Very attractive plans. Tables XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a speciality in Insurance line. Agents wanted. Apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TOUCH STONE.
TO SELECT A LIFE OFFICE.
Choose a life office which:—
1. Has stood the test of time.
2. Is popular and easily accessible.
3. Has the reputation for prompt settlement of claims.
4. Is liberal and sympathetic.
5. Has declared the highest bonus for its age.
6. Has the best mortality experience at its back.
7. Has a large silent reserve.
8. Has its Head Office at your Doors.
9. Has its policies free from all vexatious conditions.
10. Has moderate rates of premia compatible with safety.
"BHARAT"
alone will answer to the above requirements.
Please communicate with—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office, Lahore.
Messrs. DUTT & CO.
Chief Agents, Karwar.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserve Funds	F43,196,861	£3,599,738

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Medan	Djocja	Pontianak
Bandjermasin	Kota Radja	Solo
Sourabaya	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta Bombay Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balances up to Rs 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
T. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Asig. Agent

DR. D. WRITER & CO.
"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rates.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD BOMBAY NO. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE
UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE, MARINE MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.
UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED:—1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 2d, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Esplanade Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Incorporated in India)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

SURE MALARIA (AGUE) CURE.
Prof. T. K. GAJJAR'S IONIC REMEDIES
AGUE MIXTURE .. for Malaria and Dengue; Curative.
GERMICIDE .. a valuable preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc
FEVER DROPS .. best for all Fevers, and cheaper than Quinine.
LIVER SOLUTION .. best reliable antiseptic, purgative.
Cologne Water, Embrocation. Tooth Powder, Ringworm Ointment, etc. also be had.
FREE TO POOR PATIENTS.
For further particulars write to:—
M. J. GAJJAR, M. A., F. C. S.
PROF. GAJJAR'S IONIC PHARMACY, KHETWADI MAIN ROAD BOMBAY

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF

SPECIAL

CONCESSIONRATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS

On and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Smart Gujarati-knowing CLERKS. Those knowing Municipal and Customs Work preferred. Apply personally Mr. BHARUCHA, C/o C. Purushottamdas, Khand Bazar.
...A R2341

WANTED—DEMONSTRATOR IN BIOLOGY on probation for one year. Monthly salary Rs. 130 with Provident Fund benefits. Apply immediately to S. C. SHAHANI, Principal, D. J. Sind College, Karachi.
A 24701

WANTED—A MECHANICAL FITTER for the charge of our Wilsons Patent Cotton Baling Press and groundnut decorticators on Rs. 50-5-75 per mensem. Apply stating qualifications and experience before 31-12-25 to SRI VENKATESWARA COTTON PRESSING AND GINNING CO., LTD., Nandyal R. S.
R2339

WANTED—AGENTS Everywhere. Remuneration Rs. 50 plus expenses. Enclose Anna Stamps. SWARAJYA, Delhi
A R2320

WANTED

WANTED—Applications are invited for the sale of the "Bombay Chronicle" at Cawnpore during the Congress. The minimum deposit required is Rs. 25 Packets will be despatched by Post or by Railway Parcel, (whichever is convenient) on receipt of the Deposit. Apply for terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE IET For HINDUS only. GROUN FLOOR of an AIRY BUNGALOW Chaupatty. Apply Dhirajlal Ghellabhai Behind Wilson College, Chaupatty.
C R2335

TO BE LET.—(1) Opposite General Post Office, Fort Street, big and small rooms for Offices, fitted with electric lights and fans at reduced rents. (2) Flats fo residence at Tardeo Road in Byramji Jeejeebhoy's cart with upto date conveniences for Parsis or non-Hindus and shops for hotel and other purposes. Rent reduced. Apply EXECUTORS of TRIBHOVANDAS VUR JEVANDAS, Hummum Street, Fort.
C R2314

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—PEARS ARROW MOTOR CAR, 38 H.P., Six C. Megnet Delgo Dynama complete. Totally new. Specially for High persons. Apply MORLIDHARDAS, C/o Mangoomal Jessasingh, 67 Nagdevi Street.
JA R2360

HOTELS.

MATHERAN RAILWAY STATION HOTEL, charges from 16th December, 1925, to 2nd January, 1926 Top floor Rs. 6/8/0 and ground floor Rs. 4. From 3rd January to March season Rs. 5/12/0 and Rs. 3/8/0 respectively per head per day. Apply MANAGER. 24646

PROFESSION.

GOVERNMENT BOILER ACT and BOARD of TRADE EXAMINATIONS—Tuition for these examinations given by British Experts, at moderate cost, to candidates eligible therefor, no matter where they reside. Apply Box No. 1062, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P 24391

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY

T. HIRJI PHOTO STUDIO, 192, Hornby Road, above Taraporevala, Bookseller, Bombay. Bromide ½ doz. Locket size Re. 1, Passport Re. 1-4, Quarter (4¼ by 3¼) Re. 1-8, Cabinet (6½ by 4¾) Rs. 3, full (8½ by 6½) Rs. 5, Post Card one doz. Rs. 4. Photos taken in your own compound and in any part of Bombay. Enlargement completed 15 by 12 Rs. 5, 23 by 17 Rs. 7, Studio open daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., including Sunday and Holidays.
Ph

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle"

Medows St., Fort, Bombay

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GERMAN MERCHANTS' DIRECTORY. —Boon to unemployed and small capitalists. Send rupee one. CHANDOOLAL CHOKSI, Gandhi Pole, NADIAD.
L R2337

WANTED—ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA, all volumes, latest Edition XI or XII, second hand. Communicate Box No. 1141, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R2343

HALF AN HOUR with Book-keeping and Accounts: An invaluable aid to examinees. Price Ans. 10. Apply to B. J. KOTKER, Old Sonapur Lane, Mahadeo Sheri Cart, Kalbadevi, Bombay No. 2.
L R2340

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion ..Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion..Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion..Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

WANTED—STOREKEEPER on starting salary of Rs. 75 per mensem having experience of Mechanical parts and spares and conversant with the accounting of same.

Apply to the undersigned with copies of testimonials before 4th January, 1926.

(Sd.) S. A. MAYBURY LEWIS,
Executive Engineer,
Quarries and Stone Supply Dn.

Sukkur, dated 15.12.1925.
24692

DACCA UNIVERSITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a READERSHIP IN ENGLISH to take effect from July, 1926 on a salary of Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 p.m. according to qualifications. Applications with testimonials and the names and addresses of three references must reach the Registrar not later than 28th February, 1926. For particulars of the appointment apply to the Registrar.
24705

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA'S steamer "SHINNOH MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 18th of December from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.
NO. 2508.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sale of Army woollen and cotton cuttings, remnants and sweepings, likely to be available at the Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur U. P. during 1926-27, to be opened by the undersigned at his office at 12 noon on FRIDAY, the 22nd January, 1926.

Form of tender and schedule can be obtained up to the 12th January, 1926, on application in writing which must be accompanied with a fee of Re. 1 one only.

F. DICKINS, Major, R. A.,
Chief Ordnance Officer.

Shahjahanpur
The December, 1925. 24703

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE HYDERABAD (Deccan) SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company on the Mill premises, Hyderabad (Deccan) on SATURDAY, the 9th January, 1926, at 3 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1925.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from 26th December, 1925, to 9th January, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

RAMANNAH BHOOMIAH AND
VENKATA KRISTNIAH,
Secretaries Treasurers & Agents.

Hyderabad (Dn.),
7th December, 1925.
C24616

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS TRAFFIC, 1925

THIS RAILWAY will run additional trains as follows:—

COLABA TO AHMEDABAD—WEDNESDAY, 23rd December, departure 7-50 p.m. from Colaba, halting at mail stopping stations. This train will not stop at Grant Road). A Dining Car will be attached as far as Bulsar.

COLABA TO SURAT—WEDNESDAY, 23rd December, departure 9-35 p.m. from Colaba stopping at all stations north of Virar except Dahisar, Saphala and Kelva Road.

SURAT TO COLABA—SUNDAY, 3rd January, 1926, departure Surat 1 p.m. and 8-40 p.m., halting at important stations.

For further details, apply to Station Masters or to the Undersigned's office.

E. TREVOR ROBINSON,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office
Bombay, 18th December, 1925.
C24688

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2349 of 1924.

HARGOWANDAS VANMALIDAS and another ..... Plaintiffs.
Versus
Mrs. BACHUBAI E. JHIRAD. Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction AT THE PREMISES AT THANA under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on TUESDAY, the 19th day of January, 1926 at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time.).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Tembhi Thana at Thana in the Registration Sub-district of Salsette District, Thana and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 103, Pot No. 1 Entry or City Survey No. F. 1 and containing by admeasurement 4,950 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the public Road, on or towards the West by the property of Javelkar Subhedar and others, on or towards the North partly by the property of Elijah Hyim Tejalkar and partly by the vacant land and on or towards the South by the property secondly described.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of vacant land of Pardi No. 2, situate at Tembhi, Thana, Registration Sub-district of Salsette, District Thana, on the West of the property firstly described measuring 16 gunthas or 1,632 square yards or thereabouts and assessed under entry or city Survey No. F. 1 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property firstly described, on or towards the South by the Nalla, on the East partly by the property of Jankibai and partly by the Marwari's house and on the West by the property of Syed Maigrabai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKORDAS AND DARU, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at Najafee Building 40-42, Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Dated this 10th day of November, 1925.

(Sd.) C. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.

C24669

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

NOTICE.

A PERPETUAL INJUNCTION was on the 29th September, 1925, on the application of THE CALICO PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION, LTD., granted by the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind restraining The Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd, from purchasing, importing for sale, delivering, publishing for sale or effecting sales in British India of any goods bearing Designs Nos. 1906 and 1908 Registered in Class 13 by the said The Calico Printers' Association, Limited, under the provisions of the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911) or any colourable imitation thereof. The Court further ordered that the Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., should pay Rs. 1,000 by way of damages as well as the costs of the Action.

WARNING.

The designs which the said The Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd., have infringed are the exclusive property of the Calico Printers' Association, Limited, and proceedings will forthwith be taken against any persons, firm or Company infringing the said Designs by printing them, or either of them, or any colourable imitation thereof on Cotton Piece Goods.

Dated the 20th day of November, 1925.

C. C. LEWIS,
Solicitor,
Agent for
Boote Edgar and Rylands, Manchester, England, Solicitors for the said The Calico Printers' Association, Limited.
C24702

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of Bai DAHIBAI alias VAHU COMTI VAHU, wife of Sha Gordhandas Mavji, late Bombay Hindu ... Deceased.

LAXMIDAS GORDHANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Vallabhdas Kanji's Building, Princess Street, without the Fort of Bombay, one of the sons and next-of-kin and a legatee named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased Bai Dahibai alias Vahu Gomtibai, wife of Gordhandas Mavji. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eleventh day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty-five and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) .....
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,

The eleventh day of December, 1925.

Messrs. DALLAS AND COMPANY,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

C24697

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GOPAL NAMDEO AVSARE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at C. P. Tank, without the Fort of Bombay, Tailor. ... Deceased.

DATTATRAYA GOPAL AVSARE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Thakurdwar, Parmanands Wadi, Room No. 115 c/o. Pandurang Pirappa Kale-kar, without the Fort of Bombay, the elder son of the deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventh day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 7th day of December, 1925.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
24704

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OUR CLIENT Mr. SULLEMAN ISMAIL was declared the highest bidder and purchaser of the undermentioned property at the Auction Sale, held on the 15th day of December, 1925, by Messrs. Bennett and Co., Auctioneers by the Order of Mr. N. H. Moos, Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 3168 of 1924 and pursuant to the Decree in the said suit dated the 10th day of February, 1925.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 77, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Taka Tenure Land or Ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Parel Village, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 183 sq. yds. (but by actual admeasurement appearing to be about 244 sq. yds). or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 37 and New No. 14167 and New Survey No. 41 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 303, of Parel Sewri Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward No. 2667 and Street No. 1361 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Shapurji Dadabhai, on or towards the West by the Government Compound, on or towards the North by the property of Shapurji Dadabhai and on or towards the South formerly by the property of Dadasaheb and now by the property of Ramchandra Pradhan.

Dated this 19th day of December, 1925.

AMIN AND DESAI.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C24689

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S CHARCOAL SHOPS AT CHUNA BHATHY, PYDHONI AND 9TH KAMATIPURA.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Abdul Razak Mahomed Khan Hindustani (Insolvent), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd December, 1925, at the time and place hereinafter mentioned, the following:—

AT 3 P.M. (S.T.) AT CHUNA BHATHY, PYDHONI:—

One lot of Charcoal, weighing scale, bench, table etc.

AT 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) AT 9TH KAMATIPURA:—

One lot of Charcoal, weighing scale, bench, table, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

130, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONAFIDE SALE.

SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 24TH INSTANT, AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.).

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, Napean Sea Road, Dubash Estate, in "Mehta Mansions" valuable furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, dining table, chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield suite, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, cabinets, writing tables, wall clocks, etc., etc.

The property of W. Steel, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

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AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

PATHE GAZETTE
Time 6-30 & 10 p. m.

To-Day CHANGE OF PROGRAMME To-Day
the
Well-known Devotional Pictur
AJAMIL
Produced by the KOHINUR FILM CO.,
will be screened at
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
NEW CHARNI ROAD.
USUAL TIME and MODERATE RATES

GRAND X'MAS WEEK
MONSTROUS PROGRAMME
STUPENDOUS SUCCESS
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
PROF. PARASRAM'S
LION CIRCUS
Location:—CRAWFORD MARKET.
See—SPECIAL FEATURES—See
8 EDUCATED ELEPHANTS 8
DARE DEVIL JACK'S LEAP FOR LIFE.
With
OVERLAND CAR
DISTANCE—35 FEET—DISTANCE.
J. CARSON.
Gen. Manager.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE.
Rev. Eric A. SUTTON, M.A., of Glasgow,
will deliver in the
SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL
TO-MORROW THE 23rd DECEMBER 1925
a lecture on
"SWEDENBORG'S SCIENCE OF CORRESPONDENCES AND THE HINDU SCRIPTURES"
when Mr. G. L. NARASIMHAM, B.A., B.C.E., M.I.E., has kindly consented to preside, and will open proceedings at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).
All, irrespective of creed or denomination,
ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND.

AMUSEMENTS

COMING ! COMING ! ! COMING ! ! !
ONLY FOR FOUR PERFORMANCES.
Under the Kind Patronage of H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.
KIRLOSKAR SANGIT MANDALI
Opening night on 22nd Decr. '25 at 9 P. M.
at RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.
"SAUNSHAYA KALLOL"
ON
THURSDAY, 24-12-25 at 3 P. M.
FRIDAY 25-12-25 at 3 P. M.
SATURDAY, 26-12-25 at 3 P. M.
NEW DRAMA ! NEW DRAMA ! !
"RAJ RANJAN"
(By Mr. Y. N. TIPNIS)
Tickets can be had from the Madhavashram, Girgaum, from Sunday.
S. N. CHAPEKAR, B. A.,
Proprietor.

HANDSOME ADDITION
TO THE
Extra Special Handsome Programme
of the XMAS WEEK.
Mr. V. B. PENDHARKAR
will present
PREMIER ARTIST
Mr. GANPATRAO BODAS
IN
SAUNSHAYAKALLOL as FALGUNRAO
AND IN
MANAPMAN as LAXMIDHAR.
SPECIAL XMAS PROGRAMME!
OF THE BOMBAY'S FAVOURITE
LALITKALADARSH MANDALI
THURSDAY, 24th instant 8-30 P. M.
RAKSHASI MAHATWAKANKSHA
FRIDAY, 25th instant 3-30 P. M.
SAUNSHAYAKALLOL
SATURDAY, 26th instant 8-30 P. M.
MANAPMAN
SUNDAY, 27th instant 3-30 P. M.
SATTECHE GULAM.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
PRESENTS THIS WEEK
Shardа Film Co.'s Film
BAJIRAO MASTANI
TIME and RATES AS USUAL

If you seek Market
FOR YOUR GOODS
IN THE PROVINCE OF
Behar and Orissa
ADVERTISE
IN
SEARCHLIGHT
BECAUSE
It is the most influential, popular and largely circulated paper in the Province
AND
It is read by the officials and non-officials, Indians and Europeans, rich and poor alike.
CHARGES VERY MODERATE
Apply to :
The MANAGER,
Searchlight,
PATNA.

DO YOU KNOW OF
A very useful book which is steadily stealing into every Indian household and abroad? It is "KAM SHASTRA"—a guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity. If you have not yet perused its useful pages, get a copy. A Post Card will bring it to your home.
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar (Kathiawad).

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years' increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJALI
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

BIJOYA KABACH
A Talisman hallowed with Divine Tantric process, successfully used in 400 years; destroys diseases, poverty, misfortune; ensures Vigour, Sons and success, wealth in every undertaking (business, service, examination, litigation, love, race, lottery, etc.) Cost with postage Rs. 2-12. Foreign advance 5s. for Rd. Parcel. C. K. DEBI, c/o Durgabari, P. O. Chunta, Tipperah (India).

BOMBAY RACES.

ENTRIES.

3RD DAY: THURSDAY, 24TH DEC.

THE XMAS PLATE.—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Mr. Kelso's Heron.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Castor Bridge.
Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and S. Askuran's Carton Pierre.
Mr. Marquis' Husky and Rackle.
Mr M. H. Ahmedbhoy's Very Little.
Mr. Eve's Courier.
H. H. Aga Khan's Quincy.
Messrs. Heath and M. Najmuddin's Stone Marten.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Brasidas and Purser.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Kaser. Girl and Arrow.

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.
Mr. A. M. Somji's Murmansk.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Maryland.
Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and S. Askuran's Nougat.
Mr Marquis' Georgina.
Mr. Eve's Footpedal.
Mr Heath's Discobolus and Jovial.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Brasidas.
Mr. S. C. Petit's Belle Syme.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Sauce and Prey.
Mr. N. A. Kazi's Lucky Lad.

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Mendy.
The Chief of Bhaisal's Gaybrook.
Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and S. Askuran's Longhat.
Mr. Eve's Rock Rose and Be Careful.
Mr L. Kedia's Expectant.
This race is declared void.

THE ELLESMERE HANDICAP.—Distance 7 Furlongs.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Poet's Dream.
Mrs. C. N. Wadia's Ulster Ally.
Major A. W. Molony's Ballyfare.
Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and S. Askuran's Candle Hill and Nougat.
Mr. Marquis' Georgina.
H. H. Aga Khan's Ad Dominum.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Prey.

THE RIPON PLATE.—Distance 7 Furlongs.
Mr. C. N. Wadia's Coleby and Ulster Ally.
Messrs. G. E. D. Langley and S. Askuran's Charena.
Mr. Marquis' Swithin.
Mr Eve's Footpedal.
Mr. Heath's Discobolus.
This race is declared void.

THE BHULESHWAR PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile
Mr. R. R. S.'s Zulu.
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Gazalan.
Messrs. Faraj bin Sanad and R. Jivanji's Mibris and Ballasim.
Mr. Faayad Sulleman's Guljamal and Sabah.
Mr. Ebrahim Sulleman's Yonsur.
Mr. Rashid Saleh's Goorjee, Tabseen Beg and Sham.
Mr. Jassim Hamadi's Mooafak.
Mr. M. Najmuddin's Zirgam, My Moon and Mikdam.
Mr D. Patel's Roumania.
Mr. A. R. Kadir's Jaffer.
Messrs. A. R. Kadir and A. M. Mulla's Balkees.
Mr. A. Gedis' Double Up.
Mr. Ayub Asad's Tiger King and Amood.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's Naddas.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Rehearsal and Goolfahab.
Mr. A. M. J. Talib's Weldon and Candidate.
Mr. Eve's Raad and Vin.
Mr. A. Hoyt's Kannan.
Mr. Eve's Hongkong (late Shuja).
Mr Mark's Vital and Denmark.
Mr M. H. Ahmedbhoy and Aga Cumberally's Kahmil.
Mr. R. B. Freer's Silver Cup.
Mr. Hoosein Tamavi's Manaa.
Mr M. Nusserwanji's Dhary.
Mr. T. M. Goculdas' Trusty and Jadran.
Mr. A. S. Bassam's Kowkab.
Mr. S. H. Mashal's Favourite and Crown (late Crown Prince) and Cheque.
Mr. H. Kadum's Hindoostan.
Mr J. A. Wadia's Tamaran and Rashid Pasha.
Mr. Syed Amin's Hurchan.
Mr. M osa M. Hoosein's Abdul Karim.
Mr. Ganim Sadulla's Pasha.
Mr. Abdulla Mana's Rummah, Jussoor and Janfawi.
Mr. S. Mahalla's Aftab, Moosaad and Faisal.
Mr. F. A. Banajee's Parrinshope and Hamdam, Simri.
Messrs. F. A. Banajee and S. B. Contractor's Wanderer.
Mr. A. D. Contractor's Dawood.
Mr. Syed Abdul Razak's Wahab.
Mr Syed Nayif's Najivan.
Mr. Mahomed Awad's Rivak.
Mr. Mahomed Affendi's Kolhapur.
Mr. Mahomed Burgash's Dolly.
Messrs. Abdulla Mana and A. L. Casa's Bairaq.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's Sanderson.
Mr. M. Shafi's Taj.
Mr Syed Mustapha's Towfik.
Mr. M. T. Kazrani's Arab Prince.
Mr. P. R. Jussoosaney's Esser.
Mr. Mahomed Baroomi's Nayim.
Mr. A. H. Mazendrani's Roshan and Persian Flag (late Kimyah.)
Mr. Mujeed Jungis' Adonis.
Mr. Abood Banker's Guinea Mohur.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Rami, Najib Beg and Cheerful.
Mr. Ebrahim Gussoo's Natak.
Mr S. S. Khooba's Mahfouz.
Mr H. Chhotalal's Nevermind.
Mr. M. M. Kavas' Othello.
Mr. Ebrahim Gumlas' Collingwood.
Mr Jal D. Crawford's Yildiz.
Mr. H. A. Ali Shirazee's David.
Mr. Khalil Esmail's Budder.
Mr. Saleh Tookmachi's Little Joker.
Mr. Syed bin Oomsai's Maklis Beg.
Mr. Sabri Mulla Abid's Watchmaker.
Mr. Mahomed Jamoor's Mijrim.
Mr. G. Peerbhoy's Huntsman.
Mr. S. Aziz's Mootrub.

THE VIHAR PLATE.—Distance 1 Mile, 1 Furlong.
Mr. Ebrahim Gundla's Collingwood.
Mr. Heath's Mayiah.
Messrs. Heath and M. Najmuddin's Hawam.
Mr. Marks' Squire.
Messrs. H. N. Daver and B. Merwanji's Zoolfakar.
Mr. S. Dhunjibhoy's Alcis.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Peach Bitter and Hazal.
Mr. H. Kadum's Mahir.
Messrs. R. H. Gahagan's and A. H. Mazandrani's Nassim.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's Kitchener.
Mr. Abdulla Mana's Adwan and Sahoo.
Mr. Dawood Isak's Cardiff.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Alder, Kelvin Boy and Hyder Pasha.
Messrs. R. Rashibhoy and A. D. Jairaj's Karikata.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Shahzada.
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's Amanra.
Mr Oomer Sattar's Sinnan.

Notet:—The entries for the 4th Day, closed at 12 noon on Friday, 18th December, 1925.

VISWA BHARAT LUXMI EXHIBITION.

To The "Editor of The Chronicle"

Sir,—I think a word of explanation is necessary to clear up the atmosphere in regard to the forthcoming Viswa Bharat Luxmi Exhibition. Of the twenty members forming the Advisory Board, as many as twelve have resigned. Of the rest again, only three gentlemen have been taking an interest in the matter. The Advisory Committee, therefore, to all intents and purposes, has ceased to exist, unless, indeed, those who are still on it think it necessary to revive it.

The public must be wondering and inquiring why so many gentlemen have resigned. The plain answer to this is, somehow or other they did not like the Exhibition Board. We say "somehow or other" advisedly, simply because we cannot definitely say why they resigned. But we can surmise. Before we try to do so, we must thank them for the motive which prompted them to be reticent in this matter. They thought that by giving reasons for severing their connection with the Committee, they might prejudice the public against us. But we owe it to the public to say—as far as our information goes—why they have left us.

We made one mistake undoubtedly by not being able to issue the notice of the first meeting of the Advisory Committee earlier than the 20th November. But this mistake will not be deemed unpardonable when we say that we ourselves did not know whether or not there would be any Exhibition this year in Bombay till the 16th of October when, better sites failing, we could get hold of the Colaba Cotton Green ground.

The second reason, however, which went a long way to bring about their dissociation from us was a letter which they received from somebody in Calcutta telling them that we were no better than cheats who have come down all the way from Calcutta to rob the good people of Bombay of their gold. I do not care to say anything in reply to this man. Suffice it to tell the public that this person tried to have a place in the Exhibition Board and spent a little money for it. As regards the position we sought, he was weighed in the balance and found wanting; and as regards the money which he claims from us and for which, instead of filing a suit in a civil court he filed a petition before the individual members of our Advisory Board, we have only got to say that our Solicitors Messrs. Dallas & Co., have been instructed to see to it and also to the damages he has thus rendered himself liable to.

There is hardly any time for the overworked Board to spend in this ugly business. But it has been thrust upon us. We shall therefore leave no stone unturned to see it through.—Yours, etc.,

G. L. SEN-GUPTA,
Secretary,
Organising Board,
Viswa Bharat Luxmi Exposition.

(Continued from page 6.)

the whole execution of the currency policy of India to the Imperial Bank of India. But before doing so, the Directorate of the Bank must be made fully representative of Indian interests, in order to be able to deserve the National confidence. The Bank should not be allowed to carry on foreign exchange business on its own account any longer. This arrangement, in the Committee's opinion, will enhance the prestige and the reliability of the State Bank.

In the opinion of the Committee it is very undesirable to re-issue one rupee notes. The public sentiment is decidedly against its re-issue.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S INTERFERENCE.

In this connection when the Committee have expressed their views on the transfer of the control and management of the currency, they consider it to be their duty to lay all the emphasis that they can command on another very important side of the question. The currency policy of India has been controlled by the Secretary of State and his advisors in London. It is unfair to expect the Secretary of State, who is dependent for his existence on British votes and who would naturally be anxious for the protection and profits of the British interests, to consider Indian interest first and foremost on any important question, the decision of which may affect unfavourably or otherwise the interest of his voters. Without seeking to import politics in the discussion of a purely economic question, my Committee want emphatically to urge upon the Commission the immediate necessity of transferring the power from the hands of the Secretary of State to the Indian Government controlled by the Indian Legislature.

CURRENCY COMMISSION.

REVERSION TO PRE-WAR RATIO URGED.

MARWARI CHAMBER'S SUGGESTIONS.

The Committee of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, have submitted to the Currency Commission a memorandum on the question of currency and exchange, in the course of which the Committee state as follows:

My Committee suggest that the ratio of 7.53 grains of pure gold to the rupee or 1/4d. should be reverted to, that gold should be free for export and import and for tender to the Currency Department at that rate, and that then Government should leave Exchange at that to work its own way. My Committee believe that this rate will work to the satisfaction of all concerned. The greatest importance is attached by the Committee to India having free inflow and outflow of gold. If that suggestion is accepted my Committee are emphatically of opinion that no other ratio will be possible to maintain. If the Government select a higher ratio than 1/4d. it is sure to break down at a time of an extremely adverse balance of trade.

The exact time for taking the above decision is for the learned Commission to fix, so that steps may be taken to ensure the least possible disturbance and trouble to all concerned. At the same time my Committee venture once more to emphasize the necessity of taking action at the earliest hour possible. The Committee feel sure that if the gold price of the rupee is fixed as suggested and gold is made freely convertible into notes or sovereigns, an immense amount of gold which the country has taken in at 1/6d. will be released and will become available for trade purposes. The net effect will thus be very beneficial to general trade.

GOLD STANDARD

It is the deliberate opinion of my Committee that the existing system of our currency and exchange—the gold exchange standard—is defective, in principle and has fully proved in practice its inherent weaknesses.

My Committee suggest that effective steps should be taken immediately to ensure India's going over to the full and real gold standard at an early date. The time considered necessary to intervene in order that precedent conditions be fulfilled before the Gold Standard is established will be decided by the measures taken and their ultimate success. My Committee have after full consideration come to the conclusion that for full gold standard to obtain a permanent footing in India, we will have to impose a limit to the amount for which the rupee shall be legal tender. Let the amount in the beginning be as large as possible, so that people should not feel the discomfort of a sudden change, and prepare themselves for the ultimate stage. If the effect of the said imposition of limit be, as it is expected it will, to replace the rupee by notes and sovereigns for large payments and if as a result the sovereign is extensively used it should not be difficult to further limit the amount for which the rupee shall be legal tender and ultimately to make the rupee legal tender for not more than one hundred rupees.

As regards the composition of the Gold Standard Reserve my Committee are of opinion that the whole of the Reserve should be kept in gold. It is difficult to suggest a definite figure for the size of the reserve. The reserve will be required (1) to liquidate an unfavourable balance of trade to the extent necessary to prevent exchange falling below the special point, and (2) to provide for maintaining the convertibility into sovereigns of notes or rupees in circulation. As to the location of the reserve, my Committee are unequivocally of opinion that the whole of the Gold Standard Reserve should be held in India.

GOLD MINTING IN INDIA

My Committee suggest that a gold mint be opened in India at an early date and that it should be thrown open to the unrestricted coinage of sovereigns or gold mohurs of the same weight and fineness as the sovereign.

As to the point whether obligation should be undertaken to give gold for rupees, my Committee have suggested that the rupee should be made a limited legal tender. If this proposal is accepted the question will lose much of its force. My Committee however are of opinion that before imposing a limit on the amount for which the rupee should be legal tender it should not be declared convertible into gold for internal use. But whether the rupee remains unlimited legal tender as now or not, for bonafide export purposes gold should certainly be issued against rupees but only at the gold export point.

My Committee are in favour of the Imperial Bank managing the remittance operations. The Bank will be in a better position to conduct these operations to the best advantage of the country.

MANAGEMENT OF CURRENCY

My Committee are of opinion that it is the best policy to entrust the issue of notes to an agency which can command fullest confidence, has unimpeachable credit and which should be considered to be least liable to succumb to the temptation of misusing its powers. The Government of any country does not possess all these qualities and that is why almost all the countries have entrusted this function to their respective State Banks. The Indian Government as it is at present constituted, is not expected to command even as much confidence as others do. It would therefore be very desirable to transfer the control and management not only of the note issue but of

(Continued in Column 5.)

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

Bombay, Dec. 21

To-day Reuter reported 1 point up to 7 points lower in New York futures. Liverpool has been reported unchanged to 1 point lower. The market was quiet and featureless.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 19th instant as under:—

'Market eased on hedging pressure.'

Messrs. M. and B. Stern's report:—

Note:—The World's Spinners' takings of American cotton for week ending 18th December were 487,000 bales. This makes the total takings from 1st August to date 7,083,000 bales against 5,583,000 bales for the same period last year, which shows an increase of 1,500,000 bales.

The American market is awaiting the publication of the Ginners' report which will be known here to-morrow morning. We do not anticipate that even a figure of about 14½ million bales as the amount of cotton ginned would have any effect on the market as it is now almost assured that the crop will give a final yield of fully 15¼ million bales.

As regards the local market the buying power at the moment is entirely lacking to maintain prices, and in view of the intervention of the coming Christmas and New Year holidays it would be unsafe to rely on any increased trade demand, so that the depression may probably go even further in the near future. However, after the holidays are over we would not be at all surprised to see the tone entirely changed and prices sharply moving upwards in view of the heavy commitments for shipment next month.

A slight change being reported in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 2½ lower with Broach April-May at Rs. 353. At the opening prominent Shroffs were sellers and the values dropped to Rs. 450½. Going up by a rupee on Commission Houses buying the market further eased to Rs. 346½ on selling by Exporters and Shroffs and closed at Rs. 348¾. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 346½ and closed at Rs. 249. Exporters and Commission Houses were buyers of Broach and Oomra, whilst jobbers were sellers.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 324½ and gradually declined to Rs. 320 on Shroffs and general selling and closed at Rs. 322. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 325½ and eased to Rs. 320 on Commission Houses selling and closed at Rs. 322½. F. G. Bengal January and March were quoted Rs. 276 and Rs. 280 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull on Saturday with moderate enquiry for high class red leafy cotton. The estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay was 564,310 bales on the 17th instant.

To-day only 100 bales Bengal were tendered. Total tenders up to-date are 2,700 bales Bengal and 1,000 bales Oomra.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6 p.m.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Fully Good Broach April-May 349.
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan. 276.
Fully Good Bengal March 280.
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan. 323.
Fine Oomra March 323.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

M G Bengal and S Punjab Superfine 298, Fine 290, F Good 280.

M G Oomra No. 3 Superfine 345, Fine 335, F Good 325.

M G Central Provinces No. 1 Superfine 365, Fine 355, F Good 345.

M G Central Provinces No. 2 Superfine 357, Fine 347, F Good 337.

M G Khandesh Superfine 335, Fine 325, F Good 315, Good 305.

M G Mathia Fine 295, F Good 285, Good 275.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Fully Good Broach April-May 348.
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan. 275.
Fully Good Bengal March 279.
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan. 322.
Fine Oomra March 322.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

In full-pressed Bales	19—12—25	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	2,538	1,90,321	28,781
Central India	2,991	7,511	7,578
Barsi and Nagar	2,919	49,116	17,035
Hyderabad-Gaorani	499	12,507	5,266
Berar	3,058	91,897	87,203
Central Provinces	7,853	42,353	49,528
Total Oomras	12,932	3,59,705	1,35,781
Dholera	1335	53,334	16482
N.W. Provinces	797	1,04,751	66,057
Kajputana	936	24,431	7,642
Sind-Punjab	1,979	60,153	78,428
Broach	—	1	932
Compta & Dharwar	161	12,261	8 418
Westerns-Northerns	..	6,261	6,397
Coconada	—	1,469	803
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	—	6,411	5,089
Persian	—	1,689	623
American	—	143	6,585
Egyptian and African	104	27,326	20,991
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	352	3,485
Total	17,244	6,57,822	4,18,214

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	19—12—25	1st Sept. to 17th Dec. This year.	Last year.
Europe	2,863	1,16,554	61,342
Japan & China	15,519	1,70,102	2,36,295
Coast Ports	..	7,601	9,755
Up-country by Rail	..	3,588	7,155
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	61,347	21,854
Total	18,382	3,73,202	3,32,585

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th December, 1925:—

	Bales.
Cotton	17214
	Cwts.
Wheat	3677
Linseed	2163
Rape, etc.	289
Gingellyseed	26
Poppyseed	114
Groundnuts	21692
Castorseed	520
Rice	126188
Myrabollams	580
Cottonseed	21412
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	3550
Juwar	4193
Masur	Nil
Barley	30
Bajri	4896
	Tons.
Coal	1448

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

	Ready Now.	Jan
Bengal Superfine M G	315	...
Bengal Fine M G	300	29
Bengal F G M G	290	285
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	300	295
—Do—F G M G	290	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G	.....	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine M G	340/70	3
Nagpur Fine M G	340/70	355
Yeotmal Fine M G	330/60	345
Pulgaon Fine M G	330/60	345
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	325/50	345
Amraoti Fine M.G.	330/60	337
Khamgaon Akola Fine M.G.	330/60	337
Malkapur Fine M G	320/40	327
Khandesh Fine M G	320/40	327
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwer S G	350	.....
Coompta M.G.	360/70	...
Westerns M. G.	320	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M G	360	.....
Cambodia M G	410/15	.....

LINSEED

London, Dec. 19.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Dec./Jan. sellers £20

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May sellers £18 7/8

Tone:—Quiet demand.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Dec. sellers 33/4½

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Jan/April paid and sellers 33/6

PLANTING OF COTTON.

EGYPTIAN DECREE.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Cairo 20.—A law has been promulgated prohibiting planting of more than one-third of arable land with cotton in 1926. The penalty will be fine or imprisonment or both.—Reuter.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Dec. 21. Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	5/8	57	8	0
Brass, English	1	57	8	0
Brass, English	1¼	58	0	0
Brass, English	1½	58	0	0
Brass, English	1¾	58	0	0
Brass, English	2	58	0	0
German Brass ¾ to 1,		57	8	0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Dec. 21. Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	¾	62	8	0
Copper, German	1	62	8	0
Copper, German	1¼	62	8	0
Copper, American	1½	62	10	0
Copper American	1¾	62	10	0
Copper, American	2	62	10	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchteka Joint		26	12	0
Copper, English Bars		61	8	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Kiai		74	0	0
Lead Country		26	8	0
Roger Brass, metal ¾ to 1		56	0	0
,, ,, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56	0	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62	8	0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62	10	0
English Copper		62	8	0

METAL REPORT

London, Dec. 19.

Tin Block 4281 1/4

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

	Bombay, Dec. 21. Bombay, Dec. 21. No.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	10	9
Kilachand	No. 20 1/4	0	12	3
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	10	9
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	10	6
David	No. 10 1/2	0	10	9
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0	10	6
Tejkamdas	No. 10 1/2	0	11	0
Sattara	No. 12 1/2	0	11	3
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	10	0
Light-House	No. 6½	0	9	9
Japan	No. 40-1	1	3	9
Japan	No. 42-2	1	5	6
Japan	No. 20	0	14	6
Japan	No 32	1	1	3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/11

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 86/8.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/12.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/14.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/13.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 99/12.

5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/7.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1921 Rs. 100/6

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/6.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/10

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/6

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/1.

6½ per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/14.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 102/4

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1939-49 Rs. 100/8

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs.	a.
Bank of India	50	3	70	8
Baroda	50	4	73	
Central Co-operative	50	7½	50	
Central	25	1¼	22	8
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.o.	77	
Imperial	500	40	1470	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	382	8
Union	75	..	8	6
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10	..	10	8
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	32	4
Indian Cement O.	350	..	40	
Katni Cement O.	100	..	40	
Katni Cement D.	40	..	100	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	2	
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	50	8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	815	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	141	
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	109	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	84	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	76	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	78	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	69	
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	74	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	86	8
Sind Light	100	6 p.c.	157	
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	615	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	68	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	120	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	205	
Scindia Steam	30		9	0
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	80	8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		522	8
Andhra Valley P.	1000	..	902	8
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	101	4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	59	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	882	8
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	910	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	74	
Surat Electricity	100	..	57	8
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	355	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	500	
PRESS COMPANIES.				
Akbar	500	..	475	
Fort	475	..	200	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	945	
Indian Cotton	125	20	215	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	200	xD
New Berar	500	80	855	
New East India	1,000	..	2500	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	550	
New P'ince of Wales	500	61	790	
Volkart U. P.	500	40	630	+D
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100	..	147	8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	..	7	
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	405	
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	108	12
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	12	6
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	41	
British Burma Petroleum	100		5	8
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100		175	
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75	+ D
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	315	
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	620	
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	..	45	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	..	89	
Tata Iron Pref.	100	..	24	8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	..	45	
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	..	14	4
Thacker	50	..	150	
Telephone	50	1	20	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	500	
Jupiter	15	..	4	4
New India	25	1-0	12	2
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	810	
Vulcan	10	..	2	
MILLS				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	390	
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	9	8
Assur Virjee	100	..	4	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	850	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	340	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	50	841	4
Bombay Industrial	100	..	11	
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	10	400	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	20	
Century	100	20	403	12
Central India O.	100	16	457	8
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	402	8
Ceylon	100	..	50	
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8	125	
Coorla	100	7	140	
Crescent	100	6	195	
Currimbhoy	250	..	335	
David	500	..	370	
Meyer Sassoon	500	..	100	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2035	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	..	130	
Mysore	50	5	123	12
New City of Bombay	100	10	220	
New Great Eastern	200	10y	293	12
Osmanshahi (100)	75	..	75	
Pearl	250	12	452	8
Pheonix	100	15	455	
Planet	100	..	11	8
Premier	100	..	48	12
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	460	
Sholapur	1,000	250 xd	7300	
Simplex	250	..	155	
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	50	
Standard	500	100	1200	
Swadeshi	100	18	445	
Swan	100	50	150	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	72	8
Vishnu Cotton O	500	90	1825	
Vishnu P.	500	35	550	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	530	
Dawn	250	40	625	
Diamond O.	100	..	5	
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	..	1	
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	260	
Edward Sassoon	200	..	156	4
Elphinstone O.	100	..	29	6
mperor Edward	500	..	300	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	826	4
Finlay	100	20	123	12
Framjee Petit	1000	..	550	
Globe	100	..	40	
Gokak	100	7	120	
Gold Mohur	100	..	14	
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1110	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	208	12
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	88	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	393	12
Indian Woollen	50	..	2	
Jamshed O.	250	..	70	
Kastoorchand	500	..	90	
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300	
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	105	
Kilachand	25	..	3	12
Kohinoor	500	..	850	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4725	
Madhorao Scindia	100	..	27	8
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	..	118	12
Madras United	250	15	425	
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	2100	
Mathradas	100	..	120	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, Dec 19.

Ahmedabad	390
Bombay Cotton	340
Bombay Dyeing	847-8 850, 838-12, 841-4
Century	410, 413-12, 401-4, 403-12
Central India	458-12, 469, 457-8, 457-8
Colaba Land	128-12, 128-12, 12*, 125,
Orescent	195
Edward Sassoon	156-4
Fazulbhoy	835, 838-19, 825-4, 826-4
Finlay	121-4
Globe	40
Gokak	120
Indian Bleaching	208-12
Indore Malwa	396-4, 397-8, 392-8, 393-12
Kohinoor	850
Madhowjee	121-4
Mathuradas	120
Meyer Sassoon	100
Mysore	123-12
New Great	300, 300, 291-4, 293-12
Pabaney	260
Pearl	458-12, 460, 451-4, 452-4
Phoenix	455
Simplex	156-4, 156-4 150, 151-4
Swadeshi	443-12, 447-8, 442-8, 442-8
Swan Mills	150
Tata Mill	70
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock	147-8
Bombay Steam	120
,, Tram Co., Ord	101-4
Bundi Cement	10-8
Indian Cement	40
Central India Mining	32-8
Katni Cement Ord.	40
Shivrajpur	56-8
Tata Hydro	886-4, 886-4, 88. 882-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	45
Tata Iron & Steel. Def.	14

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

T. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 m/st D A 1/6 15/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying D D 1/6 7/32

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs 930.
Bank's buying 3 m/st D A Frcs 1000.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 985.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 118.
Bank's buying 60 d/st D P. Rs. 114.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 159½.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 208½.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D. D. Rs 273.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/8
London—Paris Frcs 126.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.12.
London—Brussels Frcs. 107.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.35.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange Market was quiet dull.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 7/16
American Dollars	273
Hongkong Dollars	159½
Shanghai	208½
Japan	118¼
Singapore	156¾

Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm	18.10
Oslo	24.08
Amsterdam	12.07
Switzerland	25.12
Belgium	107.00
Athens	382.50

Cuban Sugar Nov./Dec. sellers 11/3

London, Dec. 19.

Exchange on London in Paris 1.5 50
Exchange on London in Germany 20.37 3/4
Exchange on London in Italy 120.25

New York, Dec. 19.

Demand Bills 4.84.75

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

3 months 4 7/8 per cent.
6 months 4 7/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 3 per cent.
Money Call 1 month 3 1/4 per cent.
Money Call 3 months 4½ per cent.
Money Call 6 months 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec. 19.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 7/8
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 7/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Sovereigns Ready 13-5-3.
Sovereigns Forward 13-5-3
National Bank Bar Gold 21.6.6
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-2-9
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-3-0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-4-0.
Bar Silver ready Rs. 71-14-0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 71-9-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71-5-0.

London, Dec. 19.

Bar gold ready sh. 84 11 1/2
Silver ready d. 31-12
Silver forward d. 31-13

TONE OF SILVER—

Uncertain. Undertone is easier, but sellers not pressing. We expect prices to remain at about the present level. Buyers scarce.

GOLD.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Ready:—21-3-0.
Vaida Posh—Opening 21-3-0, at 6 p.m. 21-3-0.
Vaida Maha—Opening 21-3-0, at 6 p.m. 21-3-6.
Teji Mandi:—

COUNTERFEITERS IN BOMBAY?

ROUND UP OF MARWARIS

Inspector Dyer of Bombay, C.I.D., arrested Kana Natha and eleven other Marwaris in connection with counterfeiting coins at Dharavi. In the course of a search they also found 73 counterfeit four anna nickel coins, moulds, utensils, and other apparatus. The accused were placed before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday and were remanded till 2nd January in police custody.

A FATAL ASSAULT.

The Coroner concluded the inquest on Saturday touching the death of Tulsiram Kanoo (30) a Hindu who died in the J. J. Hospital as a result of injury received in an assault committed by some Bene Israels on the night of the 6th instant. It appeared a Bene Israel woman named Dinabai had an altercation with the deceased in a shawl at Mazagon on the 6th instant. The same night some Bene Israels came to the deceased's room, broke it open and after mercilessly assaulting him took to their heels. The police made enquiries and arrested (1) Nashen Issac, (2) Eliza Issac (3) Yenu Abraham and (4) Ezekial Eliza and placed them along with Dinabai before the Coroner at the inquest.

The jury returned a verdict of death by fracture of the skull consequent upon the assault made by the four suspects whose act amounted to culpable homicide not amounting to murder and that of Dinabai abetment thereof.

"TIRED OF LIFE."

MAHAR'S TRAGIC END.

"He said he was tired of life and added that since God was not taking him away from this world he wanted to die," deposed Sokrabai in the course of her evidence at the inquest held touching the death of her husband Maruti Mapa, a Hindu Mahar (35.)

Maruti was employed as a labourer in the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Since last five years he was suffering from a prolonged complaint of ashtma. Three months ago he became worse. On Tuesday last his wife on return home found Maruti dying on bed with blood oozing from his neck and a razor by his side. He told her that being tired of life he had tried to put an end to it. He was taken to J. J. Hospital where he died on Saturday.

A verdict of death due to self-inflicted wounds as he was tired of life was returned.

UNIVERSITY FOR GUJRAT.

A meeting of the citizens of Nadiad was held under the auspices of the Nadiad Sahitya Sabha in the Hall of the Dahilaxmi Library on the 15th instant, when Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai, presided. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—This meeting protests against the opinion expressed in the Report of the Committee on University Reform that Gujarat is not yet ripe for a separate University on the ground that sufficient evidence was not put before them as regards any wide-felt demand for it, and expresses its strong opinion that there do exist necessary conditions for establishing a separate University in Gujarat.

A Committee of influential men was then appointed to consider the desirability of an institution in the Kaira District for hightr education and to formulate a scheme thereof.

CONGRESS AND POLITICS

The following is the notice of motion to be moved in the subjects committee of the Congress at Cawnpore on the 24th instant by Mr. Ranchordas H. Gandhi:—

"That having regard to the present circumstances, the Subjects Committee are of opinion that the political work of the Congress, presently in charge of the Swarajya Party, should be taken over by the Congress itself and the working committee of the Congress should be empowered to deal with the method of work in the Legislatures from time to time subject to the conditions (1) that the elected members shall in no case accept office in the gift of the Government, and (2) generally subject to any further instructions not inconsistent with clause (1) issued by the All-India Congress Committee from time to time."

Vaida Posh—Opening 0-1-0.
Vaida Maha—Opening 0-1-6.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 21.

Ready:—71-14-0.
Vaida Posh—Opening 71-8, at 6 p.m. 71-8-0.
Vaida Maha—Opening 71-4, at 6 p.m. 71-4-0.
Vaida Fagan—Opening 71-1-0, at 6 p.m. 71-1-0.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Posh—Opening 0-8-0.
Vaida Maha—Opening 1-0-0.
Tone:—Market steady.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Labour Meeting, Damodher Thackersey Hall, Poibawdi, 6-30 p.m., Mr. T. Johnston, M.P., attending.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Dec. 22 (Tues.)	7h 7m	6h 6m
Dec. 23 (Wed.)	7h 8m	6h 7m
Dec. 24 (Thu.)	7h. 8m.	6h. 7m.
Dec. 26 (Sat.)	7h. 9m.	6h. 9m.
Dec 25 (Rri.)	7h. 9m.	6h. 8m.
Dec. 27 (Sun.)	7h. 10m.	6h. 9m.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay (Colaba) Arr.	Dep.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11.15	16.30
Gujarat Mail	7.40	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.42	21. 5
Delhi Express	6.30	21.25
Express. Terminates at Ch. Gate.	20.25	7. 0

The Gujarat Mail is intended for passengers for Ahmedabad and via Ahmedabad for the Sind Mail and vice versa.

The Kathiawar Mail is intended for Passengers for the Metre-gauge Delhi Mail and for Sanand, Chharodi, Viramgam and via Viramgam for Kathiawar and vice versa.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

A beautiful well-bound diary for engagements from the Imperial Tobacco Co.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A concert programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wavelength 387 Metres.

CLOSING OF OFFICES.

The Office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will remain closed from Wednesday (the 23rd instant) to Sunday (the 3rd proximo), both days inclusive.

HINDU VICTORY CELEBRATION.

The Executive Committee, Hindu Representative Matches, has decided to celebrate the last victory in a fitting manner, and are asking for any donation which sympathisers of the movement are prepared to make.

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S HIGH SCHOOL

The eighth annual Athletic Sports of the above school will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 2 p.m. on the Wilson College Gymkhana grounds, Bombay, when Mr. Joseph Baptista will preside and distribute the prizes.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The band of the 1st Battalion, the South Staffordshire Regiment will play a programme of music, at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Tuesday) commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will deliver a public discourse in English on the Upanishads at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi at 7-30 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

BIRTH CONTROL LEAGUE.

A public meeting of the "Birth Control League" will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6.30 p.m. in League's Offices at Ranchhod Bhuvan, Girgaum, when Prof. Karve will deliver a lecture on "Birth Contro' and India."

X'MAS ENTERTAINMENT AT BANDRA.

The members of the Colwad Musical and Dramatic Union, Bandra will present their XI Annual Variety Entertainment, on X'mas Day in St. Stanislau's School Compound, Bandra, under the presidentship of Mr. Joseph Amara, Bandmaster, St. Paul's Band.

NEW VYAYAM SHALA AT VILLA PARLE.

The opening ceremony of the New Vyayam Shala was performed on the 20th instant by Sheth Govindlal Pittie. Almost all the prominent residents of Ville Parle were present. The following donations to the Vyayamshala were declared:—Messrs. Hardas Naranji and Chhotubhai Rs. 251; Sheth Manchand Kuberchand Rs. 251; Sheth Sarupchand Laluchand Rs. 501.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O mail steamer "China" with the mails from London of 10th instant left Aden at 5 a.m. on the 21st instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Friday the 25th instant.

The late arrival of the "China" is due to the connecting steamer s.s. "Malwa" having left Marseilles 14 hours' late.

The P and O mail steamer "Naldera" with the mails from Bombay of the 12th instant arrived at Port Said at midnight on the 20th instant and left there at 4 a.m. the following day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Friday, the 25th December, 1925, will be a Post Office holiday on account of "Christmas Day." All the Departments of the Bombay General Post Office, Ballard Pier Station and the Town Sub-Offices including Telegraph Branches of the Combined Offices, will observe on that day, the same working hours as on Sundays.

HOURS OF POSTING.

Friday, the 25th December, 1925, being a Post Office holiday on account of "Christmas Day," the following will be the latest hours of posting at the Bombay General Post Office for the Homeward English Mail closing on Saturday the 26th December, 1925.

Unregistered correspondence upto 11 a.m. on Saturday, Unregistered correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each article from 11 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday.

Registered correspondence upto 7 p.m. on Thursday, Registered correspondence with late fee of annas 4 on each article from 7 a.m. to 8 a.m. on Saturday.

Registered correspondence for U. K. only with a late fee of annas 4 on each article. From 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Saturday.

Parcels upto 6 p.m. on Thursday, Money Orders upto 3 p.m. on Thursday.

Posting at the town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours. No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the town sub-offices.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Mongolia" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 3' p.m. to-day (Tuesday).

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here to-day (Tuesday).

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Tacoma Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Thursday the 24th instant.

AFTER THREE YEARS.

RIOTER SURRENDERS.

The leader of a gang of mawalis, Ramchandra Bhao, who was wanted by the police for the last three years, surrendered himself to the police. He was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, and was prosecuted by Mr. H. B. Spencer for rioting and for being a member of an unlawful assembly. Mr. Salazar defended the accused.

The prosecution alleged that at 1.30 p.m. on March 14, 1922, a gang of 40 or 50 persons rushed into the Colaba market and started despoiling a vegetable stall belonging to one Allibhai, during Allibhai's absence. Ismail Abdulla, one of Allibhai's neighbours in the market, interfered, but the rioters turned their attention to one Abdulla, belaboured him and robbed him of Rs. 317. One of the two policemen who interfered was also assaulted, yet five of the rioters were arrested on the spot and two others were arrested later. These accused were all fined by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Salazar, pleader, who appeared for the accused, said that the accused took no part in the rioting though he was present at the scene at the time. Soon after, the accused left for his native village, but when he heard that he was wanted by the Bombay police he came down here and surrendered himself.

His Worship fined the accused Rs. 30 with one month's imprisonment in default and also bound over the accused in the sum of Rs. 100 for one year.

THREE MONTHS R, I. FOR COCAINE.

A Japanese oiler on s. s. "Wakasa Maru" Soga Sukitavo, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, for importing illicit cocaine.

Preventive Officer Joseph Moore stopped the Jap as he was passing out of the Yellow Gate on Saturday last. On search being made 14 oz. of cocaine was found concealed tied round his waist and 12 oz. tied round his left calf.

The accused who pleaded guilty was sentenced as above.

BADMINTON TOURNAMENTAT MATUNGA

The Badminton Tournament organised by the Matunga Athletic Association "B" team and the Nayar Samaj "B" team which played in the former's grounds resulted in a win for the Home team by the odd game in three. The match was keenly contested and drew a large crowd.

The second match between the Comrades and Matunga United was also quite interesting and resulted in a victory for the former by two games to one. The other matches in the tournament will be played during the Christmas and the New Year holidays.

ST. XAVIERS COLLEGE SPORTS.

The annual athletic sports of the St. Xavier's College will be held at the Oval (Southern End) on Wednesday (23rd inst.) at 3 p.m. Mr. Joseph Baptista will preside and distribute the prizes.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted an interview to Dr. A. Abdur Rahman on Monday.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co; Frere Road, Fort).

JANUARY.

21st December, 1925.

Previous Closing Rate	18.60
To-day's Opening Rate	18.51
Difference	—09
To-day's Closing Rate	18.47
Difference	—13

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg, Horaby Road, Bombay).

JANUARY.

21st December, 1925

Previous Closing Rate	9.56
To-day's Opening Rate	9.52
Difference	—04
To-day's Closing Rate	9.54
Difference	—02

Sewri Closing Rate	348 8-0
Khandi Closing Rate	348 8-0
Ginning	14,826,000

AT THE EXCELSIOR.

THE BELLE OF NEW YORK.

There was a small but appreciative gathering at the Excelsior Theatre to applaud the London Musical Comedy Company when they staged the Belle of New York on Monday night. The performance was altogether a success and deserved support. A comedy of a particularly comic nature it appealed strongly to the gentlemen behind who showed their amusement in no uncertain fashion. The plot is based essentially on the exploits of an erring son in distributing his affections among numerous members of the fair sex, though he could not be blamed for it entirely considering he was a chip of the old block. Violet Grey the little Salvation Army Lassie and heroine of the play eventually succeeds in reforming the rack and the pair are united by the blessing of his father Ichabod Bronson. The erstwhile Charles Mason ably played the part of the father and delighted the audience with his dry humour. He floundered about the stage in his characteristically clumsy style and always had something humorous to say. Harrington Reynolds in the role of Karl Von Pumpernick a lunatic, kept the audience in fits of laughter. Wandering about with an inane smile he cheerfully—though politely—announced his intention of killing Mr. Bronson, and when he came in contact with his intended victim, the two comedians in their separate capacities served as a foil for each other to the intense amusement of the audience. Elsie May in the shoes of Fifi Fricot proved to be the ideal little Parisienne who sicerely loves Master Bronson, while Madge Aberdare as Mamie was just her bright little self with the bright little smile. Anona Wynne as the coy heroine took the hearts of all with her marvellously clear voice, and another who was particularly good in the singing line was Connie Milne in the role of the Queen of Comic Opera. Arranged in two acts of three scenes each the play was well drawn up and staged. As for the music nothing better could be desired. Madeline Rossitter at the piano and Mr. J. P. Da Costa with the baton led an orchestra which responded well and sympathised with the humour of the occasion. It would be impossible to eulogise such a large cast as took part but every one fitted in nicely and contributed to the success of the play.

BURIAL AT SEA,

On Sunday afternoon information was received at the De Lisle Road Police Station that a deady body of a Hindu male aged about 40 years was floating in the sea at Worli. The police repaired to the scene and found the body wrapped up in gunny cloth floating in the sea. The gunny bag being opened the feet were found tied with a string. There were no marks of violence. The hands feet and head were highly decomposed and beyond recognition The police had a bataki beaten but nobody came forward to claim the body.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of death under circumstances which could not be ascertained as the body was in a high state of decomposition. The jury however believed that it was a case of burial at sea.

RETIREMENT OF POPULAR TEACHER,

A meeting of the past and present pupils; teachers and friends of Mr. K. A. Keluskar was held in the Wilson H. School hall on Saturday at 4-30 p.m. to bid farewell to him on the eve of his retirement after 39 years service in the school. Among those present were Revd. J. Maclean, Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai; Rao Saheb H. V. Rajwadkar Rao Saheb Rane, Mr. Rele, Solicitor and many others.

After Mr. C. R. Reskar had read the address, the Chairman presented it to Mr Keluskar in a beautiful frame and also an enlargement of his likeness and a purse in appreciation of his work.

BENGAL ORDINANCE MUST GO

GOVERNMENT'S COCK AND BULL STORY.

MR. JOHNSTON'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, Mr. Thomas Johnstone, Labour M.P. delivered a public lecture on "Labour Party and India" on Monday evening at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road. The meeting was not presided over by any chairman but Mr. C. S. Deole, the Honorary Secretary, introduced the lecturer.

Mr Johnstone at the outset said in his tour round India he came across Indian leaders who attached more importance to the question of self-determination of India than the industrial question. The leaders, it seemed, paid very little attention to the industrial questions and very much to politics. There were however some exceptions and Messrs. Goswami, Satyamurti and Chamanlal were taking an active interest in the economic condition of the working classes as well as politics. It was all very well to aspire for Swaraj, he said, by those who had their own houses and three meals a day but the interest of those who were not so fortunate as to have these should be also taken into consideration. He therefore thought while aspiring for Swaraj the interest of the working classes should not be ignored.

BENGAL ORDINANCE

Referring to the Bengal Ordinances, he said he did not know anything about it till he came to India. In England except a very small handful of Anglo-Indians and ex-officials and some members of the Labour Party practically nobody understood anything about it. In Calcutta he had interviewed leaders of the Swaraj Party, nationalist leaders and also went round the official leaders to know their view-points and he was satisfied that the Government had no case to imprison one hundred citizens without trial. He asked some Government officers to tell him in Heaven's name what was their defence or justification for deporting or imprisoning one hundred citizens without a trial. If ever one was proud of the liberty of citizens it was England and this question of *habeas corpus* was settled from the time of execution of Charles 1st in England that no man could be taken from his home and clapped in jail without a charge or judicial trial. In Bengal that principle was flouted and without a trial one hundred men were imprisoned and he wanted to know from the Englishmen who had imprisoned them their justification for doing so. It may be that some men may be guilty or some men may not be guilty but what he objected to was imprisonment of these men without a proper charge or trial. Unfortunately, he did not get any satisfactory answer except some cock and bull story. He remembered a gentleman, a big business man, coming to him and saying extraordinary things against Mr. Bose, the late Executive Officer of the Calcutta Municipality, and against late Mr. C. R. Das who he said was in favour of Europeans' assassination and stated that the reason why there was no trial of the imprisoned men was because Government knew that they would not get jury men or witnesses without fear of their being assassinated. When he asked that gentleman to repeat this statement in the presence of Mr. Sen Gupta, the leader of the Swaraj Party he promised first but afterwards phoned and put off the challenge. He, (Mr. Johnstone) therefore, proposed to go to England and tell the British Labour Party everything that he had gathered in his investigations in India and to urge them to bring pressure on the British Government to bring the imprisoned men to open trial or release them forthwith. He admitted that it was the Labour Government who passed this Ordinance, but he could not tell under what circumstances Lord Olivier approved of the Ordinance though he could see a reason or two which induced him to recommend the Government for its adoption. When he returned home, however, he would put this matter before the Labour Party and have this matter threshed out.

LABOUR'S ATTITUDE.

Referring to the policy of the Labour Party towards India, Mr. Johnstone said they had nothing whatever to gain by continued domination of India because they had no sons to send to India on fat salaries and no economic interest in exploitation of working classes. It was the settled policy of the Labour Party to fight for the self-determination of India and also for other parts of the British Empire who were under its domination. But, he asked what was meant by the self-determination of India? He put this question to Mr Sen Gupta and he replied India wanted dominion status within the British Empire. In examining this question they had to dismiss all cant and think it dispassionately. Suppose, he said, the Labour Party was in power and he was made Secretary of State for India what would he do if India wanted self-determination. He would ask India first what she really wanted. He would ask the Swaraj Party or whatever party be in power at the time and the Anglo-Indians and in fact all the parties and also the All-India Trade Union Congress to send their delegates for a round table conference to England to hammer out a solution and solve the problem of what exactly they wanted for India's self-determination. For example, he would ask them as to what they would do with the Indian States what attitude they would adopt towards the navy, foreign powers, fiscal power and India's defence, etc. He would also ask them to decide as to how they would deal with South Africa in case of race prejudice. Scotland had similar problems and Ireland has similar problems to deal with now and he would advise India to solve the aforesaid problems before the Labour Party came to power again and before they demanded Swaraj from the Labour Party. It was no use passing resolutions but they should chalk out a regular programme of policy showing what really it is that India wanted. In shaping this policy he wanted also the opinion of the Indian underlog, the working classes, because Swaraj should not be confined to the vested interests of zemindars and Maharajas and the rich but also to the poor working classes.

WANTED A BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

He then wanted a British Commonwealth of nations where representatives from different parts of Empire could come and meet in a round table conference for a common object. He had that morning a prolonged conversation with the Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association and he found that the Bombay Millowners were exceedingly perturbed by the Japanese competition. He then went to a well-known Japanese merchant and asked him in regard to the Japanese labour condition whether it was true that in Japan they had 11 hours shift by day and 11 hours shift by night, and he was told that Japan had to do this owing to Chinese competition. (Laughter.). He, therefore, thought that to stop this competition an international law to reduce the working hours was necessary and he thought Geneva was the best place to carry out this programme. He hoped finally that the British Commonwealth of nations would succeed one day in abolishing the horrors and evils to which mankind are subjected by capitalism.

THIS WICKED LAW.

A member of the audience then put a question as to what he thought of Mr. Horniman's deportation and Mr. Johnstone replied whether it was Mr. Horniman or an Indian, deportation or imprisonment without a trial was unjustifiable, immoral and wicked and when he went home he would urge the British Labour Party to bring pressure upon the Government to scrap out this wicked law.

CONFERENCE WITH MILLOWNEBS.

A conference between Mr. T. Johnstone, Labour M.P. and the Sub-Committee of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held on Monday afternoon and it is stated that among the subjects discussed were (1) a trade union for the working classes, (2) housing for operatives and Japanese competition. In regard to the first, we understand, that the Committee have agreed to view the formation of a trade union with sympathy. Referring to the housing problem Mr. Johnstone is reported to have expressed his opinion that it was more the business of the Municipality rather than that of the Millowners to build houses for working classes. Mr. Johnstone, has however, declined to express his opinion for the present on the Japanese competition.

THE HINDU ANNUAL.

The "Hindu" Annual Supplement just issued is among the most striking publications of its kind. The place of honour is given to a very brief but characteristic message from the President-elect of the Cawnpore Congress who says: "In the battlefield for Liberty, fear is the one unforgivable treachery and despair the one unforgivable sin." The Annual, as usual, contains articles on various topics by prominent Indian and British writers and publicists including Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, M.P., Capt. Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Holford Knight, Mr. Savel Zimmand, Mr. Edwyn Bevan, Mr. J. T. Gwynn, Mr. Stephen Graham, Mr. St. Nihal Singh, Mr. K. M. Pannikar, Mr. N. S. Varadachari, Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, M.P., Dr. Sudhindra Bose. The number contains numerous illustrations and some tri-colour blocks made and printed at the Laxmi Art Printing Works, Bombay.

HINDU MAHA SABHA.

SPECIAL SESSION AT CAWNPORE.

The Secretary, Cawnpore Hindu Sabha writes:—

"The special Session of the Hindu Maha Sabha will take place at Cawnpore in the Congress Pandal on the 29th December, 1925. The Hindu public is cordially invited to grace the occasion with their presence. Gentlemen coming from outstations will please bring with them sufficient bedding as it will be very cold those days and those desirous to be accommodated shall inform the undersigned beforehand.

(From Our Correspondent)

DELHI, Dec. 18.

The ninth annual session of the Hindu Maha Sabha will be held in Delhi on February 27 and 28, 1926. Provincial Hindu Sabhas are expected to send in their nominations for presidentship and delegates for the session. The meeting of the Hindu Maha Sabha which is announced to take place in Cawnpore during the Congress week will not be a regular conference of Mahasaba, but purely for propaganda purposes and therefore provincial Sabhas are not expected to send delegtes or nominate the president.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 21.

S.S. Pherus Hore Singapore.
S.S. Rajput Crebbin Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

December 22.

S.S. Marchioness of Bule Thompson Trieste.
S.S. Silvio Pellico Hrelich Trieste.
S.S. Skuld Gabrielson Bangkok.

LOADING.

December 21.

Steamer Japan for Antwerp.
Steamer Penaghuria for Kobe.
Steamer Shimnali Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Cape Ortegal for Rangoon.
Steamer Pilsna for Trieste.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, December 21.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Werdenfels 3852 Karachi 30/12 L. Edward
2 Rawalpindi, 9416, London 2/1, M M and Co.
2 Devanha 4785 London 19/12 M M & Co.
4 M S Delhi 2606 Colombo 15/12 L E Edwards.
5 Mirzapore 4135 China 31/12 M M & Co
5 City of Doneder 4925 Calcutta 16/12 F F Campbell & Co.
6 Begum 3656 Java 26/12 M. M. and Co.
6 Hanskerk 3070 Karachi 16/12 E D Sassoon & Co.
7 Falkenfels, 3852, N.F., 16/12, L Edwards.
8 Wakasa Maru, 3804, Kobe, 27/12, N Y Kaisha.
9 Razmak 4937 Aden 26/2 M M & Co.
10 Khandalla 3702 Durban 23/12 M M & Co.
11 Delta 4739 Japan 22/12 M. M. & Co.
11 City of Nagpur, 6289, L'pool, 12/12, E N and Co.
13 M Bute, 2745, Antwerp. 17/12, T M and Co.
14 Pilsna 4829 Trieste 1/1 L. Trieste & Co.
15 Tacoma Maru 3642 Japan 23/12 O S Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Chindwara 3307 NF NF M. M. and Co.
1 Ahmedi, 1331, Busreh, 18/12 S. Hassam and Co.
2 Cl. Chaltan, 2100, M Coast, 30/12, J F and Co.
2 Namidio 3397 Karachi 15/12 L T & M I S N Co.
3 Barala, 1899, P Gulf, 16/12, M M and Co.
4 Varela 1932 Basrah 18/12 M M & Co.
5 Indus Maru 2705 Kobe 2/1 O. S. Kaisha. Kaisha.
7 Jaladuta 2593 Tuticorin 18/12 Scindia S N. Co.
9 Homefield, 3228, M Coast, N F, M M and Co.
10 & 11 Tokushima Maru, 4257, Japan, 19/12, N Y K.
12 and 13 Cape Certegal, 3136 Rangoon, 22/12, S S N Co.
15 Barpetor 1877 P. Gulf 30/12 M. M. and Co.
15 Baroda, 1899, P. Gulf, 23/12, M M and Co.
16 Jamnagar, 279. Jamgor 22/12, Naranji and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Gambhira 3196 N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
D & E Hanildar 3086 Colombo 23/12 T. M. & Co.
F Ogarda, 3038, Cal. 16/12 M M and Co.
G Skuld 649 Bangkok 20/12 F F C & Co.
K Jalatarang 1464 N.F., N.F. S S N Co Ltd.
L/M Jehangir, 2157, N.F., N.F., T M and Co.
P. Zorilla 3189 Karachi 26/12 M. M. and Co.

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Most of them are recognised and recommended to Government Diploma in Accountancy as well as B. Com. students all ove India.
1. COMPANY LAW, (1921): A book written specially for business-men and students of Commerce dealin with Company Law problems vital importance to Directors, Company Agents, Managers, Share-holders, and Accountants. Rs. 7.
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The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1925.

THROUGH LABOUR EYES.

It must be said to the credit of Mr. Thomas Johnston, M.P., that during his visit to India, he tried to follow the evidence of his own eye, instead of wandering from Government House to Government House and listening to dropsical tales about the prosperity of the Indian masses under British rule. His impressions of labour conditions in India are on the whole vivid and well-balanced. In his political judgment on the relations between the British Labour Party and India, he closely follows the views of Major Graham Pole who protested good-will and emphasised the need of a better chance for his Party before the final verdict. In this regard, Labourites like Colonel Wedgwood, Major Graham Pole and Mr. Johnston speak with equal vehemence and complain that Indians have been premature in their distrust of Labour Governments. On the contrary, they hold that Indians have through their impatience failed to co-operate with the Labour Party. When questioned on the issue of the Bengal Ordinance, they all seem shame-faced and embarrassed and if that event had not occurred they might have put the entire blame of disbelief on the chronic cussedness of Indians. Mr. Johnston, for one, had never heard of the Bengal Ordinance before he arrived in India. His ignorance goes a long way to confirm the opinion of Indians who believe that even the members of a British Government in power, know precious little of the devices dear to the bureaucrat in India. Regarding the elementary injustice of Mr. Horniman's deportation, Mr. Johnston was wholly at sea—a fact which elicited violent comment on the part of his listeners in Bombay. The charge we may prefer against Mr. Johnston is that of ignorance, not perversity, because on the presentation of the issues he had the decency to declare that sentences at the suggestion of informers and without trial, were abhorrent to justice. Our bureaucrats may smile at the view, but it is right and irreproachable. So firm was Mr. Johnston in his contention that on the gossip of Sir Willoughby Carey at Calcutta he invited him to face Mr. Sen Gupta. The gallant knight, taking probably the cue of the Ordinance-mongers, turned tail and exposed once again the wickedness of their conduct. Mr. Johnston is a man who takes interest in India, but it is significant that on burning topics of fact he was pathetically ignorant. He has nearly repaired his fault by the expression of right opinion and the assurance that he will do his best to represent the truth before the British Government and his own party. He has spoken as a messenger of good-will, credulous though he is in the belief that it takes only a united demand from this country to move Britain towards the conferment of Home Rule on India. Most of the difficulties in the formulation of a common demand, he may find it difficult to accept, are due to the machinations of the bureaucracy; and he has not stayed long enough in India with an open mind to discover that fact.

Mr. Johnston came as a student of labour-conditions rather than as a politician. He and Mr. Sime represented Dundee Labour. Between Dundee and Calcutta there is a regulated formula of jute-rivalry and Mr. Johnston wanted to ascertain the influence of labour-conditions. The jute-industry in Bengal pays a groaning dividend of 90 per cent. to share-holders. Mr. Johnston in dwelling upon the contrast of wage-slavery, missed the lurking reality of under-payment to the ryots who cultivate the fibre. While jute goes up in the hands of exporters and manufacturers, the producer does not get a corresponding return on his toil. It is due to the foreign ring of monopolist-buyers who pay the ignorant agriculturist at a minimum and sell the product at extortionate prices. In war-time when the jute-mills paid enormous profits and speculators reaped fortunes out of shares, the cultivator was getting a low average price. The most important problem in the jute-trade of Bengal is the payment of due remuneration to ryots who cannot disentangle themselves from the hands that advance heavily to them and reduce their capacity for bargain. Mr. Johnston who represented Dundee interests, does not seem to have got at the root of the phenomenon, since he was obsessed with the conditions of labour in the vicinity of the mills. What, then, are his impressions of labour in mill and mine? Calcutta employers often count it for righteousness that their employees are free from the contagion of strikes. Well, it is not due to the happy conditions of labour. Mr. Johnston who inspected the areas declares them a disgrace to civilisation with very little to choose against Bombay. To say that in Dundee or in Bechunaland, there are unsatisfactory conditions is to burke the real issue that they prevail in an industry paying a ninety-per-pent. dividend. Eighty-per-cent. at least of the distribution is obtained through the deprivation of labour. The forty-per-cent. dividend declared by the Bengal Coal Company must no doubt prompt in Mr. Johnston confirmatory views of the docility of Indian labour. In retrospect he draws back Indian labour-conditions to the state of industrial revolution in England when children were made the chattel of capitalists. The parallel is not a justification, but a warning for India. Mr. Johnston was told by sleek masters that Indian workers had been so ignorant, eating rats and snakes, that their sweating hardly concerned the eaters, according to the Paris menu, of frogs and pigs. Mr. Johnston scorned to accept the parallel of ancient tyranny and asked the workers to realise their rights. If ignorant they were, who deprived them of the elementary right of education? If teachers were paid Rs. 11 per month, whose was the blame? The workers form the tribe of suffering, and a capitalist Government ought to know it.

In speaking of labour-legislation and the duty of ameliorating labour-conditions, Mr. Johnston did not pay adequate attention to the obstacles in India to the increase of economic productivity. To that end, we require the lever of the State. We do not mean mere tariff-protection, but the resolute purpose of the Government to promote the manufacturing capacity of the country, and to reduce its dependence on finished imports. Very few Englishmen have the courage to visualise India as a manufacturing country more and more indifferent to the export of goods from England and the rest of Europe. The Government of India represent a servile State, but if British well-wishers are genuine in their interest they should boldly countenance the policy of making India industrially great. Here it is that the pietistic tub-thumper talks clap-trap about agriculture. Mr. Wood, for example, is out for agriculture. There is little encouragement for Indian industries and British Labour investigators in India will do better if during their sojourn they recognise the desire of India to be industrially progressive.

UNIVERSITY ELECTION.

The registered graduates of the University of Bombay are about to elect two representatives to the Senate and, judging from reports, the election is expected to be a very contested one, having already aroused lively interest among the graduates as well as the friends and supporters of the four candidates who are Mr. Kanaiyalal Munshi, Dr. Ranina, Prof. Trivedi and Mr. Kapilram Vakil. We welcome this interest as it serves as a reminder of the antediluvian constitution of the Bombay University in which the electtd fellows form an infinitesimal minority. All the four candidates are, in their different ways, equipped with qualification and experience which will stand them in good stead as members of the Senate and it is a pity that the present constitution of the University will enable it to utilise the services of only two of them. The small number of elective seats on the Senate has made the contest so keen that original methods have been devised for canvassing votes. One of the candidates has displayed enterprise worthy of a better cause by issuing bulletins containing what is described as "progress report" of the electioneering campaign containing, in the midst of much that is praiseworthy, statements and suggestions likely to detract more from his own otherwise undoubted, and, in some respects, special, claim to the suffrage of his electors than from that of any of his rivals. Another candidate is reported to be visiting the voters accompanied by a Justice of the Peace and getting the voting papers from them duly attested by the latter. Such methods strike at the very root of voting by ballot and constitute a slur on the fair name of a constituency that consists of educated men and women able to exercise their right to vote with due judgment. Increase in the number of elective seats will reduce, if not eliminate, the temptation to resort to such methods of canvassing votes. Nor is this the only result of the paucity of elective seats. The graduates' constituency being co-terminous with the whole Presidency, only men with a long purse and enjoying the support of influential friends can hope to contest an election successfully irrespective of their merits. But the most prominent drawback of the present arrangements is the the extreme handicap for a woman educationalist of the eminence and experience of, say, Mrs. Sharda Mehta, to find a seat on the Senate. Clearly among the many and radical reforms that are required to make our University a living and progressive centre of culture is the provision of facilities for women graduates to send representatives to the Senate. The facility may be provided by the creation of a special constituency which will enable women to contribute their share towards the guidance and development of our system of higher education.

THE VIRTUE OF COMPROMISE.

It is high time the Governing Body of the Deccan Education Society, which conducts the Fergusson College at Poona, thought seriously of avoiding further unpleasantness between the students of that institution and its present Principal, by taking vigorous action. It does no good to the cause of education that there should be friction between the teachers and the taught, and in these advanced days, when the latest improvements in pedagogic practice convince educationists that youth can be moulded into men and women of culture and character only by appealing to their moral sense, their sense of equity and fair-play, by the teachers' living a life of rectitude and uprightness, it is no use harking back to education by the birchrod or the horsewhip. Those who will discipline youth, must understand the need of disciplining themselves, and must show that self-discipline is mirrored in their own actions. In the recent Fergusson College episode, we have a head of a well-established institution, with a valuable tradition behind it, behaving like an irate colonel, who had lost his temper, and was going to teach his men a severe lesson. Punishments were given, orders issued by Principal Kanitkar whose inappositeness he has himself acknowledged by cancelling them. We have the students, who feel that they have successfully vindicated the privileges they have enjoyed, in a mood to say let bygones be bygones, and apologise for what may be considered by the Governing Body as an act of indiscipline. There the matter ought to end. Principal Kanitkar will be the wiser, we hope, with the experience he has had, the students, we are sure, will see the unwisdom of crowing over the victory. We find it difficult to sympathise with the agitation continued in Poona for the compulsory retirement of the Principal, and the Governing Body ought to give speculations about this possibility a very early rest by announcing their decision quickly in this matter.

Notes of the Day.

The Situation in Germany.

The attempt on the part of two fanatics in the rank of the German Nationalists to assassinate Dr. Stresemann shows that extreme Nationalism in Germany has not given up the idea of expressing its disgust with the Stresemann policy which matured at Locarno. The German Foreign Minister, who piloted the Locarno negotiations, remains the *bete noir* of the Nationalists, who are still more vexed at his success in winning over the German military idol, Hindenburg, to his side and they are anxious to convince their countrymen that the fruits of Locarno for Germany are likely to be bitter. But the German people appear to realise that the days of *putsch* and of plots to murder are over, and that Germany must settle down to a period of economic reconstruction avoiding the dangerous temptation of achieving violent politics. Sooner or later and the popular representatives will, we may be sure, have no inclination to miss it. The Surat Municipal School Board has, in the meantime, done well to strengthen their hands by their opportune resolution. It is to be hoped that Surat will complete the good work it has begun by offering the same approval when the question appears for final decision at the general meeting of the Municipality. The teachers are entitled to treatment more human than that approved at present by the authorities.

tical coups. As a writer in the latest number of the "Contemporary Review" remarks, even amongst the Nationalists in Germany there are divisions amongst those full of monarchist feeling. One group still looks with favour upon a scion of the Hohenzollerns, while the other insists upon a member of the South German Royal House of the Wittelbacks securing the Kaiserdom which the Monarchists want to revive. But Kaiserdom is not at all possible amidst these quarrels, the very existence of which makes the large body of Republican feeling in Germany take heart and work for the stability of the Reich. This opinion is overwhelmingly in favour of the Stresemann policy in foreign affairs, and whatever the permutations and combinations amongst ministerial groups, that policy will be continued.

Overseas Indians and the Congress.

The Indian National Congress at its Special Session at Delhi in 1923, passed a resolution asking its working committee "to organise educative propaganda in the country regarding the position of Indians in the Colonies". We are not aware that the Working Committee, amidst the multiplicity no doubt of other business, found time to organise such educative propaganda in a systematic manner, but individual Congress Committees have done what they could, and the ensuing Congress at Cawnpore ought to mark its sense of importance and urgency of such work by unanimously accepting the two resolutions Mr. Benarsidas Chaturvedi sends to us. He wants the Congress to resolve (1) that "the Indian National Congress opens a Foreign Department under it to look after the interests of Indians abroad and to carry on educative propaganda in the country regarding their position in the British Empire and foreign countries," and (2) that "the Indian National Congress appoints a sub-committee consisting of Mr. C. F. Andrews and Pandit Bhawani Dayal of South Africa, with power to add, to make preliminary enquiries about the educational condition of Colonial Indians and to report on the advisability of sending an educational commission of enquiry to places where Indians have settled in large numbers." The disabilities under which the children of our Overseas countrymen suffer are manifold and very often vexatious, and their existence has until now passed unnoticed in this country. We are glad Pandit Benarsidas Chaturvedi has invited the attention of the Congress to this fact. It will be money well spent if the Congress sends not only an educational commission but a general commission of inquiry to the principal places of Indian emigration.

Severe Condemnation.

The horrors of jail life, the various degrees of mal-administration of jails in the Punjab have received severe condemnation from the Indian witnesses appearing before the Punjab Jails Committee. When leaders of eminence like Lala Lajpatrai and Lala Duniehand condemn a system practically wholesale after personal experience of it, officialdom will have to recognise the urgency of effecting a radical reform, unless it chooses to declare itself cynical enough to allow Indian jails to be branded all the world over as the present equivalents of Russian prisons under the Tsarist regime, of which Prince Kropotkin gives a graphic description in his "Memoirs of a Revolutionist." At present in the Punjab the state hopes to deter a convict from future crime by dressing him in rags, as the experience of the witnesses indicates, allows him to practise corruption, connives at it on the part of its officials, and gives the latter such unfettered powers that, according to Pandit Santanam, "even if a prisoner was murdered no information reached the outside public." Lala Lajpatrai made some very valuable suggestions to the Committee, which it will do well to accept. They are all very urgently demanded by public opinion, particularly the Lalaji's insistence on the necessity for the board of visitors to every jail paying it surprise visits. Such surprise visits are most distasteful to the jail officials, but the only way to find out how the jail is being administered is to go over it without giving notice. Our readers will remember that a member of the Punjab legislature who insisted upon doing so some time ago was refused permission to pay such a visit. Another suggestion of Lalaji's, that the office of jailor and superintendent should be combined may tend to humanise the administration of jails, as the Superintendent is a qualified medical man and comes from a radically different social stratum than the jailor, but unless there is effective non-official supervision a reform may be promised in the present crudities of treatment of the jail inmates, but that reform is likely to remain only on paper.

Overdue Justice.

The Surat Municipal School Board has, with commendable promptitude, passed a resolution approving the proposals for an improved scale of pay and status of primary teachers embodied in what is now generally recognised as the Sathe-Paranjpye scheme. The scheme is certainly not regarded by those who have considered the miserable lot of the primary teachers as anything that can even remotely be suspected as being revolutionary. It is only tentative. It should have been practicable years ago. For, it places the demands of the teachers at an irreducible minimum. Departmental strategists have been for years busy thwarting those demands. The time has now arrived not for strategy but for justice, justice that has been long overdue. The teachers had during the last sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council secured the assistance of many able advocates. But they had not unfortunately the opportunity to insist on the immediate implementation of their demands. The opportunity will come some

BOMBAY'S SUBURBS.

WANTED—A JOINT MUNICIPALITY.

(BY G. B. TRIVEDI.)

I.

The Government of Bombay have decided to take a referendum of the residents of Andheri and Vile Parle on the question of a joint municipality or separate municipalities. A committee of twelve at Vile Parle has issued a pamphlet in favour of a separate municipality for that place. The Committee claims that, that opinion was endorsed by a public meeting but, according to information available to me, only a dozen residents were present at the meeting. As the question is important for the future well-being of the residents of these three suburbs, I think it my duty to place before them my reasons for demanding a joint municipality so that they may be able to give their considered opinion at the time of coming referendum. I find that Government have made a mistake. They have omitted to include this question in the referendum to be taken at Santa Cruz. I hope they will correct the mistake while still there is time.

Andheri's Claim.

In the first place I agree with the Vile Parle Committee that out-lying places like Versova and Juhu should not be included in the proposed joint municipality unless the roads leading to them are provincialised like the Ghodbunder Road between Bandra and Andheri. The question then will be much simpler and will dispel the anxieties expressed in paras 5 to 7 of the pamphlet. The Vile Parle Committee's local patriotism is wounded because that suburb is not recommended as a central unit for the proposed joint municipality although its population is a little larger than that of Andheri. It rightly takes pride in being a progressive suburb. But there are many reasons why Andheri deserves to be the Central Unit. It has already a fine Municipal building and it is likely to have a civil court and other Government offices in near future. Two trunk roads east to west and north to south cross at Andheri. The Central Salsette Railway joins it with Kurla. It has a fine market and a growing suburb in Jogeshwari. This marks it as a natural seat for a joint municipality and it, therefore, behoves us not to allow local jealousy to cloud the issue.

Population not the Only Consideration.

Nobody will deny that both Santa Cruz and Vile Parle having each a population of over 6,000 residents, are entitled to ask for a municipality as Prantij, Dhrol, Sanad, Rampur and Ghatkoper already have. But the population is not the only qualification. A municipality ought to have sufficient sources of taxation both direct and indirect. The latter source depends on trade and traffic on which extra duties and terminal taxes are levied. Both these sources are wanting in these suburbs which are mere health resorts. The chief and only source of taxation will be a house-tax which will have to be raised from time to time and will, therefore, be resented both by owners and the tenants. The Committee does not want a joint municipality because it is afraid that that will raise the taxation at Vile Parle which is only Rs. 1-9 per head while at Santa Cruz it is Rs. 3-8 and at Andheri Rs. 5-7 per head. But the Committee is mistaken in thinking that by its own separate municipality it can keep taxation to its present low level. At present except on its eastern side the condition of the suburb is most insanitary. The old village and the Vandravan chawls will convince a visitor that Parel and Bhuleshwar conditions are repeated there. It has no dispensary, and its National Gujarati School depends on the charities of the Bombay public. When you have a municipality these will have to be maintained by it. The old village and the chawls will have to be remodelled by providing more open spaces as on the east side. Thus taxation is bound to increase at Vile Parle whether you get a joint or separate municipality. House-owners may not insist on the same municipal amenities as are available in Bombay, but residents coming from Bombay and settling in the suburbs for purposes of health, will insist on better provision of roads-lights, water, medical help, education, drainage, conservancy, marketing recreation, etc. The days of low taxation of Rs. 1-9 per head are gone and the residents must decide whether the taxation or expenditure will be higher or heavier and the management more efficient by a joint or separate municipality. Local patriotism or prejudice should not be allowed to cloud our judgment. These three suburbs are only one mile apart, and buildings are springing up which will wipe off the distance soon. The residents should, therefore, take a broader view of the question and should look a little ahead. To ask for three municipalities within three miles will only show our inability for a corporate life. If three closely connected suburbs cannot come together, we prove ourselves more unfit for real self-government than residents of Parel, Dadar and Mahim in Bombay city. Even in the Bandra municipality there are villages of Danda and Sherli, and the new Khar settlement hanging on the skirt, but they do not ask for a separate entity. Here is an opportunity for three suburbs to come together for local wants and to create a model municipality. We have the cream of Bombay living amongst us and if we cannot combine, we must despair of an early advent of Swaraj.

(To be continued.)

FAMINE IN ORISSA

HARROWING CONDITION OF PEOPLE.

THOUSANDS THREATENED WITH DEATH.

Mr. Chandra Vallabha Joshi, representative, Marwari Relief Society, Calcutta, writes: :—The Marwari Relief Society of Calcutta has started Relief Centres at Brahmagiri, Kanas and Gop in the Puri district wherefrom every possible help with food, clothes and medicines is doled out all around. It is needless to mention that inspite of the appeals issued by many of our benevolent countrymen I find that the position of the inhabitants is getting more critical every moment. The little help the Society renders in the famine stricken area can hardly cope with the over-whelming mass of starving population. I again say that if my countrymen leave my voice unheard thousands of souls will surely expire but for food. Fifty thousand of their domestic animals died only because the voice of the poor people of Orissa could hardly go out of the boundary of Bihar and Orissa, otherwise I am pretty sure that the generous men of the country would certainly have responded to the call of humanity. I now for the last time appeal to the people of the country to show sympathy and genuine love for the starving brethren of Orissa and contribute to the Society the little they can. I promise that every pie sent to me in connection herewith will be scrupulously used to the best advantage of the sufferers. I hope that the people of my country will come to my help and will not let my voice pass unheard. I feel much pleasure to mention that the Police Superintendent, Puri, inspires us, from time to time, in our mission for which I shall be ever grateful to him.

FIGHTING AT PEKING.

ANTI CHRISTIAN DEMONSTRATIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Peking.—Following an artillery duel last night Fengyuh Siang's forces attacked Lichinglin's army early this morning. The fighting continued throughout the day and there were considerable casualties, though apparently only a slight progress has been made.

Authorities have issued a proclaimation prohibiting anti-Christian demonstrations in Peking on the 25th December.

SEQUEL TO TARIFF CONFERENCE.

CHINA AND EUROPEAN POWERS.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Peking correspondent says there has been a remarkable and important development in relations between individual powers and China. France has formally notified the Foreign Ministry that she maintains her Tientsin treaty rights and refuses to permit her nationals to be taxed in any settlement or treaty port.

The Tariff Conference considered proposals submitted by American delegates for various Customs increases from which provinces were to be compensated for abolishing Likin and providing that if stipulated measures were carried out the present treaty restrictions would cease and national tariff would be enforced from January 1st 1929.

PURDAH COMMISSION.

CALCUTTA SITTINGS COMMENCED.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

The Indian Currency Commission which commenced its sitting to-day was not open to the Press. Almost all members were present and the examination of witnesses was conducted *in camera*.—A. P.

PRODUCTION OF RUBBER.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Washington.—The Committee of the House of Representatives on Rules has favourably reported on Mr. Tilson's resolution directing the Committee to investigate the control exercised by the British and the Colonial Governments over the production and the price of rubber.—Reuter.

A recent message stated that Mr. Tilson, leader of the Republicans in the House demanded an immediate investigation into the whole situation following his conference with Mr. Hoover Secretary of Commerce.) Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS

Wady Halfa, Dec. 20.—Alan Cobham has arrived here.—Reuter.

ERRORS AGAIN!

SARRAIL'S SYRIAN EXPLOITS DEFENDED.

CONFIDENCE IN FRENCH GOVT

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Paris.—The Chamber by 360 votes to 29 passed the first part of the Government's resolution on the Syrian debate expressing confidence in Government and also passed the second part of the resolution by 429 votes to 35 expressing confidence that Government would follow a policy of pacification and organise the Syrian mandate in accordance with the League of Nations and approving of the instructions given to M. De Jouvenel. The Chamber, subsequently, carried the whole resolution by a show of hands.

M. Painleve warmly defended General Sarrail who, he said, had to cope with a difficult situation in Syria from the beginning. He has possibly made a few errors which were greatly exaggerated.—Reuter.

"ONLY A FEW SHELLS."

FRANCE TO EXECUTE HER MANDATE.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Paris.—Distinct change in the situation in Syria was announced by M. Briand in a statement before the Chamber on the subject. He said the Druse revolt had largely subsided, and local inhabitants were at present defending themselves against the bands of marauders.

M. Painleve reviewing the situation argued that General Sarrail was forced by facts to fire a few shells on Damascus "in order to avoid very serious events."

M. Briand who again spoke was continually interrupted by the Communists. The Premier pointed out that France was exhausted both financially and militarily after the great war and had no taste for fresh warlike adventures but she had been attacked and so France could not evade the execution of her mandate. The speech was loudly cheered except by the Communists.—Reuter.

NON-BRAHMIN CONFEDERATION

RETALIATION AGAINST S. AFRICAN WHITES RECOMMENDED.

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

The non-Brahmin Confederation at its sitting on Sunday passed resolutions expressing regret at the deaths of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, Sir Surendranath Banerjee and Sjt. C. R. Das. Other resolutions passed by the Confederation condemned the action of the authorities in prohibiting the entry of untouchables and Aryan Samaj converts into the streets of Kalpathy, protested against the confiscatory measures of the South African Government against Indians and recommended the adoption of retaliatory measures and deprecated the extravagant military expenditure of the Government of India and recommended indianisation of the army and the establishment of military schools and at least one college on the lines of Sandhurst in India. The Confederation further resolved to revive indigenous cottage industries and recommended that the bill now before the Madras Legislative Council regarding Malabar tenancy be immediately passed into law.—A. P.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

In welcoming the delegates Mr. P. Ramanathan, Chairman of the Reception Committee after a brief review of the past achievements of the Justice party for the benefit of the masses claimed credit for that party for the present ministry in Madras and the progress in the Indianisation of services which he said was "silent revolutionisation of the departments under their control." He dwelt on the several reforms which were pushed through when the finances of the province were far from satisfactory and when the iniquitous impost was hanging round its neck like a millstone and he hoped that a technological university for Southern India would be an early addition to the present ministry's achievements.

Regarding the South African Indian question he felt the best remedy would be the adoption of retaliation.

He criticised dyarchy and said that despite the best trial given in Madras it was found unworkable. He concluded with the following words "If Madras has not witnessed any of the horrors which have disfigured the other parts of India the entire credit for it is due to the work of the Justice party. The fate of the community will depend on the coming elections. Our opponents are waiting for an opportunity to put us into the back ground and once thrust back we have no salvation".

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

MADRAS, Dec. 21.

The non-Brahmin Confederation reassembled this morning at 8 and passed a number of resolutins reaffirming the principle of communal representation in public services, legislatures and local bodies, condemning the agitation against the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, exhorting all high caste communities to solve the problem of untouchability expressing dissatisfaction with the personnel of the Round Table Conference between non-Brahmin leaders of different political parties for bringing about mutual understanding and united action in the interests of the non-Brahmin community, exhorting non-Brahmin party to help the cause of labour, expressing the opinion in regard to excise that its goal should be total prohibition, and urging Government to work up to that goal within the course of the next ten years, suggesting the formation of universities in the Presidency on linguistic basis, declaring that dyarchy having proved cumbrous and inefficient in its working it should be replaced by complete provincial autonomy, and further urging that a substantial measure of responsibility in the Central Government should be introduced without delay. The Confederation also passed a resolution requesting the Madras Government to secure by nomination adequate representation of labour in the Madras Legislature and in the Assembly. The Confederation passed a condolence resolution expressing regret at the demise of Sir P. Thyagaraya Chettiar. The ninth session of the non-Brahmin Confederation then came to a close.—A. P.

JEDDAH SURRENDERS

GENERAL PEACE.

TRAFFIC OPENED.

BOMBAY, Dec. 21.

The following cable from Jeddah has been received in Bombay by Hajee Abdulla Ali Reza:—

"Jeddah, 20th Dec., 1925.

"The whole of Hedjaz peacefully surrendered to Sultan Ibn Saud. General peace prevails everywhere. Jeddah has been opened for general traffic."

JEDDAH SURRENDERS WITHOUT FIGHTING.

The Central Khilafat Committee Office has received the following two cables:—

The earlier cable from Ibrahim Muammar dated 20th December, 1925, runs as follows:—

"Sultan Ibne Saud occupied whole Hedjaz peacefully."

The next cable containing the Nejd Government Service instruction is from Imam Abdul Aziz himself and is dated Jeddah, 20th December, 1925:—

"Jeddah surrendered Saturday third Jamadiul-akhir without fighting."

KING ALI ABDICATES.

NEWS CONFIRIMED.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Port Sudan.—King Ali has abdicated the throne of Hedjaz.—Reuter.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

SPINNING DEMONSTRATION TO BE HELD.

The Secretary, Swadeshi Exhibition, Cawnpore wires under date 16th:—

With consultation and approval of Mahatma Gandhiji a spinning demonstration by leaders and prominent workers will be held on the occasion of the forthcoming exhibition. Leaders have been invited to participate in the demonstration.

Gold and silver medals and certificates will be awarded to competent demonstrators.

Provincial Congress Committees and Khadar Boards are requested to send immediately samples of khaddar both produced in the early days of the movement and now, also statistics showing annual production, local consumption, extra-provincial sale and prices of khaddar in the beginning and now.

ALL-INDIA STATES' CONFERENCE.

(From Our Correspondent)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 21.

On the request of the Reception Committee Mr. Shankerlal, late Secretary to the Kashmir Government agreed to preside over the All India States' Conference to be held at Cawnpore on the 28th instant. He will reach Cawnpore on the 24th instant.

ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

(From our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 21.

The All-India Students' Conference meets on the 28th instant at 8 a.m. Prominent educationists and leaders are expected. Bombay, Gujrat, Madras have sent delegates. Other provinces should make haste. Pandal arrangements are complete.

DRY WEATHER.

SIMLA, Dec. 21.

The storm in the bay has probably weakened since yesterday and its centre now lies near latitude twelve degrees north, longitude eighty-six degrees east.

Weather continued dry throughout the country.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

SANDHURST—A HANDICAP

PREVIOUS MILITARY EDUCATION NECESSARY.

EVIDENCE BEFORE SKEEN COMMITTEE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 21.

The Sandhurst Committee rises for Christmas vacation on Wednesday. It reassembles on January 8, when it will continuously hold sittings till January 17. It is understood that at the next session non-official witness and representatives of Indian States will be examined.

DELHI, Dec. 21.

The Skeen Committee reassembled this morning and examined Lieut.-Col. J. R. Hannay and 2nd-Lieut. Sant Singh of Queen's Royal Regiment. Lieut. Sant Singh who obtained his commission through Sandhurst stated that cadets drawn from Indian universities fared better at Sandhurst than cadets from Dehra Dun College.

Replying to Mr. Sethna witness said he would not object to a dominion commission if it gave him the same powers as that of King's Commissioned officers. He did not like the eight units Indianisation scheme as it isolated the Indian King's commissioned officers and made these units more a mark for criticism. Further if any of the Indian cadets desired to join other units with which they had family connections they were prevented from so doing on account of this scheme. At present about ten Indian cadets were yearly commissioned and were posted to these eight units. A battalion required about 12 officers. If the eight-unit system was literally given effect to in the course of ten years, these units would be filled by Indian officers and would be under the command of a junior inexperienced officer of ten years' service instead of an experienced colonel of twenty-five years standing and it would be a serious thing. Witness said that he would prefer to get Indian cadets trained in Sandhurst, but if an Indian Sandhurst was established then the Indian cadets should be sent to Sandhurst for a supplementary training to enable them to get the advantage of British association. He was unable to say what amount of training the India cadet ought to undergo in India and Sandhurst respectively, as that was a matter for military educational experts.

SANDHURST—A HANDICAP.

Replying to Mr. Ramchandra Rao, witness stated that he went to Sandhurst when he was eighteen and thought that would be a suitable age for cadets to go to Sandhurst. Further questioned witness stated that it was a handicap to be sent to Sandhurst without some previous knowledge of military training. The English public school-boy, before he entered Sandhurst had already acquired certain amount of training in musketery drill and is well disciplined. In other words he is trained as a soldier. The Indian cadets drawn from universities had none of these advantages.

Replying to Mr. Jinnah, Lieut. Sant Singh said that it was possible, if proper efforts were made, to recruit all cadets from universities provided some military training is given in colleges and schools similar to those in public schools of England. He would start an Indian Sandhurst as soon as possible, but the product of the Indian Sandhurst must undergo supplementary training in England.

Colonel Hannay who next gave evidence said that British ranks recognised the difference between martial and non-martial races of India. He thought early marriage of young Indian officers was a handicap in their getting mess training which was very important. He attached great importance to mess training because if an young officer came to mess he is looked after and sat upon if he did not do the right thing. The Indian officer would miss the mess training because he is married.

Replying to Captain Zorawar Singh witness reiterated that he did not want to do away with British association which Indian cadets would have at Sandhurst. He said that in the case of Indian cadets, the system followed in recruiting cadets for Royal Navy through Ossborne and Darmouth might advantageously be adopted in which case the Dehra Dun College might serve as Osborne.

ONLY AN ALTERNATIVE.

Witness told Mr. Ramchandra Rao that at the beginning of the war the officers they got through public schools were of a better quality, but the source soon got dried up and afterwards the army did not get the same quality. Further questioned witness stated that Indian Sandhurst was only an alternative and he would not object to it if British association could be secured for the cadet either by giving him supplementary training in British Sandhurst or by attaching him to British units for a period after training.

Replying to Mr. Burdon witness thought it was a good thing to send an Indian officer to a British unit.

Colonel Hannay told Mr. Jinnah that for the bulk of officers English training was essential. Public school-boys made better leaders than anybody else. Witness wanted that all recruits should be from specialised institutions, but agreed with Mr. Sethna that if public schools in India were developed he would recruit from public schools. Witness modified his answer regarding non-

CRIME OF COLOUR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

UNION GOVERNMENT'S BREACH OF FAITH WITH INDIANS.

SPECIAL SESSION OF S. A. INDIAN CONGRESS.

The fifth session of the South African Indian Congress was opened on Nov. 9th by the Mayor, Mr. W. F. Fish, at the City Hall, Capetown. A large number of Indians were present, the greater portion of the main hall being filled, as well as the many tires of seats on the platform.

Hundreds of telegrams conveying messages of sympathy and cheer were received from associations and individuals throughout the country as well as India. A sheaf of those cables and telegrams was exhibited and some were read. One cable from Mahatma Gandhi read: "Wish Congress success; have courage." (Laud applause.)

Many letters of regret for absence were also read from prominent citizens. One of the letters was from Mr. Morris Alexander M.L.A. who said:

"I very much regret, that I am unable to be present at the opening ceremony of the Fifth Session of the South African Indian Congress on Monday evening. . . . I wish the Conference every success. I am sorry to see signs of disunion among sections of the Indian community everywhere in South Africa. It is above all necessary to present a united front and to speak with one voice. I heartily agree with the suggestion of a Round Table Conference at which Great Britain, India and South Africa will be represented. The solution of the problem must be sought in the calm atmosphere of the Conference Chamber and a just solution must be found."

In opening the Congress the Mayor of Cape Town said:—

"I have been asked to open this important Congress this evening, and I have consented to do so because as Mayor I represent all classes of the community irrespective of race or creed. I need not necessarily be in agreement with you or identify myself with your views because I am performing this ceremony. But I know you represent very large vested interests in the Union of South Africa. I know also that you are part and parcel of the great British Empire, and as such—recognising the liberty of the great British Commonwealth—you have every right to discuss matters concerning your well-being and future status in South Africa.

"The Indians have been in South Africa since the year 1860, and no one will deny, they have been good and law-abiding people. They are an intelligent and thrifty people. During the Great War India supplied its full quota of men, and these men fought well and bravely. They rallied to the Empire in the hour of need, and acquitted themselves like men, and because of this alone they have earned the right of freely expressing their views and publicly discussing matters in which their interests are involved.

"It is not for me to express an opinion as to the grounds of your grievances; these I must leave to you to discuss fairly, and, I trust, dispassionately for I submit; nothing is ever gained by immoderate language. More is achieved by diplomacy and carefully thought-out argument.

EXERCISE PATIENCE.

"I have no doubt a great deal of the trouble is due to lack of understanding; and whilst you ask the South Africans to exercise patience, may not you be reasonably asked to practise the save virtue? Personally, I do not consider our differences are due to prejudice. I am proud to number among my friends many men of Eastern nationality for whom I have the very warmest regard.

"There may be difficulties of immigration, but, surely, these are no more severe than the immigration laws of America? Who of us have not read of the treatment which men receive at Ellis Island? Rightly, or wrongly, nations consider they have the right to restrict the number of immigrants to their respective countries: it cannot be right to allow unrestricted immigration into a country. Governments must protect their people or there is the danger of an alien population squeezing out the sons of that country. There are many Indians born in this country; surely, they, too, must be protected against indiscriminate immigration.

"We must not be too eager to blame the Government of the land. This is a difficult question, and [illegible] to see [illegible] undermining one section of the community for the betterment of another.

"One of the matters you will discuss is the Licensing Laws. I do not wish to discuss or mention the Indian in this matter, but as a business-man—and I believe a sound business-man—I am convinced that the whole of South Africa is over-traded, and that, sooner or later, legislation will have to be introduced to limit the number of licences issued. One notes with amazement the enormous number of insolvencies in South Africa. We, as a business community, are gaining an unenviable reputation for "Commercial Immorality," and much of this is due to the fact that the whole country—particularly in the larger centres—is hopelessly over-traded, and I care not whether it be Jew or Gentile, Asiatic or European, sooner or later, it will have to be stopped, that is if South Africa is going to maintain any degree of "Commercial Morality."

"Now, gentlemen, I am really here this evening merely to open this conference; I feel that it is my duty as Mayor to perform this ceremony. I hope you will have a successful Congress—an interchange of ideas is always good—and I feel certain of this: If wrong has been done, that wrong will be righted. But, as I say, discuss everything in moderation. The pitiful plight of some parts in Europe to-day is due primarily to immoderate speech supported by wild fanaticism—the result has been chaos!

"I know the Indian community to be honest, sober and law-abiding. I need say no more." (Applause.)

The Presidential address then followed.

The visiting delegates were then welcomed by Mr. M. Y. Hawa, President of the Cape British Indian Council.

Mr. Advocate J. W. Gedfrey representing Natal delegates then moved the adoption of the Presidential address.

Mr. A. A. Mirza representing the Transvaal delegates seconded Mr. Godfrey's motion.

Dr. A. Abdurahman, who next spoke warned his hearers not to follow his advice but that of their leader, Dr. Gool, as he, the speaker, was a "fireband." Referring to the spirit of nationality he said "When Britons sing they 'never will be slaves,' to a very large extent that spirit is a very admirable one; it intends to improve a people, but carried too far it tends to lead to what happened in Europe a few years ago." When there was no softening and tempering influence of religion and Christianity about that spirit of nationality it always led to nothing but war.

He assured his hearers that they had the full support of the coloured people of this country. (Cheers.)

Mr. A. I. Kajee then moved a vote of thanks to the Mayor which was passed with acclamation.

In accordance with a resolution passed at last year's Conference the President after eulogising the services of Mr. V. S. C. Father as hon. General Secretary of the South African Indian Congress presented him in recognition thereof with a beautiful leather attache case.

The Conference then adjourned on the motion till the next day.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

In his Presidential Address by Dr. A. H. Gool, deputy president of the Congress, said:—

This Fifth Session of the South African Indian Congress has been called to consider the grave situation confronting our community as a direct result of the Asiatic Bill introduced last session in Parliament by Dr. Malan, Minister of the Interior.

We deeply regret the unavoidable absense of our distinguished and eloquent President Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who is unable to grace this occasion with her inspiring presence. We realise however, that India needs her more and by her great self-sacrificing work there, she is rendering invaluable services to us in South Africa.

First of all I wish to thank you very sincerely for the honour conferred upon me, by having elected me your Deputy President. Though I have not been a member of any of our Societies yet since my return to South Africa in the year 1910, I have been vitally interested in the problem affecting our people. I have learned the position from Mahatma Gandhi himself, have discussed it with that great Statesman, the late Hon. Mr. Gokhale, and lastly have seen it through the eyes of our able President, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

This the unofficial Parliament of the Indians in South Africa, will strive to voice in a moderate and sober manner, the grievances of our people who are left without vote and power, in this land of their birth and adoption. We have a just cause and we shall endeavour not to jeopardise our position by violent and revolutionary methods which can only highten the tension and stimulate the prejudice against us.

Perhaps it is only proper, that this important Session of our Congress should take place in Cape Town, the mother City of South Africa, and to a certain extent, still the home of liberty and just treatment of

EAST AND WEST.

RUSSIAN RECONSTRUCTION.

TERMS FROM ABDUL KRIM.

THE COMMUNIST TRIAL.

BY ARTHUR FIELD.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

RUSSIAN IRON AND STEEL.

The current issue of "Man and Metal' (journal of the Iron and Steel trades) is as usual, a bright, interesting, well-edited publication. Naturally, it owes some of its fascination to the intense interest taken by runs as a nation characteristic alongside the This interest in iron and steel production all Britishers in the ferrous metals trades. interest in coal mining and in the sailing of the sea. Nevertheless, we venture to say that, even if the subject had been as dull as political economy, "Man and Metal" would make it readable. In a reference to the Russian output of iron and steel, it states that the Russian authority controlling metal production has provided in its estimates for 1925-6 for an output of 653 million pounds worth of goods at pre-war prices. If these estimates are any way near realised the metal industry will have more than quadrupled its 1922-1923 output. An even more remarkable record will be noticed in the ferrous metals division of these figures. The output in million poods (one million poods—16,009 tons) of the following products rose this year to the figure shown in the second column, and is expected to rise next year to the figure in the last column.

	1922-3	1924-5	1925-6
Pig-iron	18.3	72.9	151.3
Steel	37.5	102.0	182.4
Rolled metal	28.9	75.7	141.8

In spite of the increase in output, the home demand of various enterprises is by about 20 p.c. greater than the projected home supply. The output per worker estimated in the coming year will be 30 p.c. above that in 1924-5 and within 20 p.c. of the pre-war output per worker. When it is reflected the Great War used-up destroyed and eliminated the trade as a going civil concern, the reconstruction from the bottom up is already a miracle of achievement.

LINKS WITH THE PAST.

"The Record" of the Transport Workers' Union keeps up its "record" in its issue of November. It reports that Mr. Ben Tillett (we like to see the old-time appellation of "Bro." Ben Tillett printed in the "Record") has resigned from the Chairmanship of Transport Workers' Federation. The Transport and General Workers Union, as will be remembered, seceded from the Federation,—but, for a time, Mr. Tillett remained as chairman of the Federation in the formation of which in 1910 he was the moving spirit.

An old-timer himself, Mr. Jimmy Sexton pays a last word of tribute to a truly "big" man, Pat McKibbins, (17 stone weight), a dockers' leader whom Jimmy describes as one of the old veterans. Seeing that big Brother Pat was only 46, it would seem that the prevailing cult of youth has spread to the official classes of trade unionism. Now what we call "veteran" age is exemplified by Mr. Mortimer Field, of Maidstone, who was a dock labourer (wine vaults) in 1850, and is still going strong at 95. Of course a man like Patrick died in harness, whereas Mr. Field has given up active work, as a regular thing, since he was 90! The other day he painted the side of a building, but he admits he is beginning to feel old. Now, to my mind, Patrick McKibbins died in the very flower of manhood. A giant in frame and tremendously strong. What killed him at that age? Well, in part it was the strain of the war. And in part it was doubtless the criticism that his methods as a sergeant-major of a Dock battalion of labour men brought on him that ate into the heart of the enthusiastic agitator who lived in the very atmosphere of popularity.

THE TRANSPORT UNION.

The "Record" says that McKibbins and McQuid, leaders in the that one of the various dock unions known as the "National Union of Dock Labourers, were active elements in bringing about the amalgamation so often unsuccessfully attempted, of that Union with the other "Dockers' Union" and kindred bodies. This action, by which the Transport and General Workers Union was not agreed to by the rank and file without a murmur; but eventually the great Union triumphed over unofficial opposition.

In our office (as I becomes "we" in editorial quarters, it is, for swank's sake, adopted by writers of articles by the yard or hour). Therefore my office becomes our office) there hangs before our eyes at this moment our diploma of membership in the Dock Wharf and Riverside Labourers' Union. This declares that we were admitted to the Maidstone branch on 11th January 1890; signed by Tom Mann as General President and by Ben Tillett as General Secretary. We would not exchange that certificate for the most coveted order of chivalry; but we wonder if it will one day receive its bar of honorary membership of the great modern Union which has replaced the old contemptibles who made Unionism in the Labour wilderness.

A boat has arrived at Sharpness with a cargo of Russian wheat. This is the first cargo in that port to arrive from Russia since the war, and says the "Record," "it is giving a fair amount of employment to large number of men. We are hoping that it is the forerunner of further trade with Russia.

TERMS FROM ABDUL KERIM..

The "Daily Express" of Novr. 24 contained a front page article from its correspondent Mr. Sheean, conveying a message of peace from the Riff to M. Painleve, and at the same time issuing it to the British public. The writer went out of his way to state that Captain Canning "cannot be considered in any sense as a representative of Abdul Kerim." Yet the terms from Abdul Kerim are identical with those put forward by Captain Canning. The Riff Committee has sent the following reply to the Editor of the "Daily Express":—

Sir,—

In the article of Mr. Victor Sheean in your Tuesday's issue we find nothing of an essential character which has not already been communicated by this Committee and by its honorary secretary, Captain Gordon Canning.

The independence of the Riff has been declared to be an essential preliminary to negotiations, and almost in the very words employed by your correspondent. Speaking, not as an emissary; but as a friend of the Riff Maghzen, Capt. Canning said in his "Way to Peace", written in Paris in August:—"Recognising that all three combatants entertain a common desire to make peace, it should be possible to bring the representatives of the various parties together. Mohammed ben Abdul Krim excuses his methods of meeting the French proposals on account of episodes which have arisen to his deriment on former occasions when negotiating for peace with the Spanish Government. Thus he now states that in the present crisis he is unable to commit himself to arbitrate before an official guarantee of independence is granted to his country."

We presume it cannot be unknown to your correspondent that conditions similar to those in his definite outline were sent by us to some Paris papers (though only published by one journal) and have been the subject of heated comment. The definition of independence was given then in the same sense as now; as regards powers of legislation, army and police, and other matters, and including the specific rejection of all temporal claims by the Sultan of Morocco. In that particular, the willingness of the Riff leader was announced to conceding a purely spiritual recognition to Mulai Yussuf, and the title was actually mentioned:—"Amir ul Mumineen," as in Mr. Sheean's statement.

Captain Canning may, it is true, belong to the number of those who, according to your correspondent, are not "in any sense a representative of the Riff sovereign." He has, however, never claimed to be such; and it is to be noted that your correspondent occupies a similar unofficial position, which does not prevent him presenting to M. Painleve a definite and reliable message, although one admittedly "informal."

Capt. Canning has all along claimed only to be a friend of the Maghzen, and in touch with their views; and this claim is not disposed of by a statement that "he has not been to the Riff for a year." Sidi Mohammed, who conducts the communications, has always been able to send out at intervals the views which he desires to circulate to his friends and supporters, and Mr. Sheean is not the first to whom he has communicated them. We are not concerned with defending busybodily though we doubt if any of them ever claim to be emissaries of the Riff Maghzen; but we believe that at least one of the present horde of special representatives, since he comes from Labour circles, may be a very useful commissioner in the end.

As to our secretary, the use by him of practically identical statements regarding the basis of negotiations proves his access to the views of the Riff Government. He has already said all about the Atlantic seaboard, stating that one area is proposed for arbitration; the whole of the *presidencios* were named as conceded to Spain, and the iron and lead mines dealt with. Outside of matters that do not properly concern suggestions for a negotiation, there is nothing essential in Mr. Sheean's article that has not been said by the "gentleman of distinguished English family" to whom he kindly alludes.

We therefore, on the part of Capt. Canning, as he is now in the Riff, desire to say that he never claimed to be the official representative of either Emir Mohammed ben Abdul Krim or of Sidi Mohammed the commander of the Riffi and DDyebala forces. He has, on the other hand, truly told to the world the opinions, and transmitted in some cases the very words, of the Riffi leaders. His suggestions of a basis for negotiations on these lines have been conveyed to the French Government. Acting on the favourable reception of his draft basis, Capt. Canning left Paris for the Riff, at the commencement of the month. It will be an amusing annotation of Mr. Sheeans article if there shall have been an attempt at a negotiation proceeding from the other direction, while Mr. Sheean was transmitting his message. In any case we welcome the message and count it of considerable importance.

THE COMMUNIST TRIAL.

The trial of the executive officers of the Communist party of Great Britain, lasting a week, has come to a close with a verdict of guilty against all the "accused", and by a sentence of such ferocity as to arouse widespread protect. All the twelve being found guilty by the jury, Mr. Justice Swift passed sentence, on the five defendants who had been "previously convicted," of 12 months' imprisonment. To the seven others he said: "You are members of an illegal party, carrying on illegal work in this country, and it must be stopped. . . . Those of you who will *promise me that you will have nothing more to do with this association on the doctrines which it preaches. I shall bind over to be of good behaviour* (!) in the future. Those of you who do not promise will go to prison. Will you be bound over" Each replied emphatically, "No, I will not," and they were then sentenced to '6 months' imprisonment.

THE FAIR TRIAL.

The effect of such a harangue will be to make thousands cry "Bravo," not to the sentence, but to the refusal. The opinion of the jury or of the Judge does not make the Communist party an illegal body, nor its work illegal, and it will certainly not be stopped by any such misuse of power. The charges against all the accused ranged from conspiracy to utter seditious libel, to infringement of the Mutiny Act of 1797, and were certainly not all legally proved against *all* the accused; yet the Old Bailey jury of the usual bourgeois type complaisantly found all of them guilty of all the charges. The citation of previous convictions, which, to be of any legal value, should have been convictions relating to analogous offences, was dishonest. It included one convictions for public speaking during a strike calculated to provoke a breach of the peace. Yet that purely industrial misdemeanour, if it be one at all, was sufficient to get Pollett twelve, instead of six months' imprisonment.

PROTESTS.

The Labour Party, the Radical parliamentary group, several Liberals, the Independent Labour Party, and numbers of trade unions, are protesting against an exercise of social force, which will if not opposed inevitably lead to wider applications of a repressive and suppressive policy.

CRIME OF COLOUR SOUTH AFRICA.

(Continued from page. 7.)

the non-European. Here in the Cape, the Europeans still hold sacred the great traditions of the British people—justice and fairplay to the Coloured man—and I trust will never bow their heads in shameless submission to the reactionary and un-Christian Doctrine of the North "No equality in State and Church between Black and White."

Unfortunately the propaganda of hate, calumny and misrepresentation against the Indian is fast spreading Southward. Anti-Asiatic Leagues, associations and societies, supported by the leading newspapers with glaring headlines and leading articles are doing their worst to damage the position of the Indian. All over South Africa the Europeans are being awakened to a sense of grave danger, and even the sane and sober attitude of the Cape European is becoming slowly undermined by this spirit of prejudice and intolerance.

But in spite of this clamour of self-interest, in 1924 Indians looked hopefully to the South African Party Government under the able leadership of General Smuts for protection and fairplay. However, they were disappointed when Mr. Patrick Duncan brought forward his Class Areas Bill. The fall of the Smuts Government, however, prevented that Bill from becoming the law of the land. Hope sprung anew in the breasts of our people, when in the same year the Hertzog Government was formed, but again they were doomed to disappointment. This time the death-knell of their very existence was sounded by the iniquitous Bill fathered by the Rev. Dr. Malan, Minister of the Interior.

This hydra-headed Bill enforces compulsory segregation in residence and trade, restricts immigration, curtails domiciliary rights and tightens the Asiatic Registration Act of the Transvaal.

COMPULSORY SEGREGATION

First with regard to the reservation of areas as embodied in the Bill, I should like to draw your attention to the fact that at present an Indian enjoys the right to buy, lease or sell land in Natal and the Cape Province, unlike his poor unfortunate brother in the Transvaal, who can only lease property in certain reserved areas or a location.

The first chapter of this Bill compels Indians to reside and trade in specially allotted areas. No matter what their financial position or social standing, only in these special areas will the Indians be permitted to live, trade or buy and sell property. All businesses existing outside that area shall cease at the expiration of the present lease or at the death of the present lessee.

It further empowers the Governor-General to proclaim, that in the Province of Natal, no Indian shall be able to buy or lease land, except from another Indian, and only within 30 miles of the Coast. But it would appear from the wording of the Bill, that as soon as the Governor-General proclaims this Indian belt, the Urban Authorities, outside the 30 miles limit will lose the power they are given in this very Bill to proclaim class areas. As a result Indians, in Natal outside this zone, will lose their present vested rights to reside and trade, whether they are in rural or urban areas. It has been estimated that nearly 700 licences will be expropriated. It is expropriation without compensation: in other words simple confiscation.

(To be Continued.)

CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

A. I. C, C. MEETING ON THURSDAY

CAWNPORE, Dec. 21.

Following is the provisional programme of the Congress:—

23rd December:—Arrival of the President-elect. 8.30 p.m. Meeting of the All-India Deshbandhu Memorial Trustees.

24th December:—8 a.m. Opening of the Exhibition by Mahatma Gandhi. 12 noon:—Meeting A. I. C. C. and subjects committee meeting will go on till the evening.

25th:—Morning and afternoon:—Subjects Committee meeting.

26th:—The Subjects Committee meeting in the morning and open session of the Congress after it.

Teachers and Professors of National Institutions are given concession tickets for Congress session namely Rs. 5.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has arrived.

Mr. M. Singaravelu, president-elect of the Communist party conference arrived yesterday afternoon.—A. P.

PREPARATION AT CAWNPORE

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES.

(From Our Correspondent)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 19.

The reception arrangements are now complete. They only need finishing touch. Pts. Motilal Nehru, Jwaharlal Nehru are expected to-day. Volunteers and workers are pouring from different districts. Yesterday 55 volunteers headed by Thakore Todarsingh came from Aligarh. Wrestling matches, tournaments, etc., have been arranged for the 24th, 26th and 31st to serve as a demonstration and amusement to the delegates and visitors. About thirty conferences are going to be held in the Congress week in Tilak Nagar. Therefore the secretaries of different conferences are requested to take their correspondence from the Congress Enquiry Office. The grand flag hoisting ceremony will take place on the 21st instant at 4 p.m. The 28th instant, has been fixed for the Political Sufferers' Conference. Cawnpore is preparing to give a right royal reception to the President-elect.

DELEGATES' LIST RECEIVED AT CAWNPORE

(From Our Correspondent)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 17.

The delegates' lists have now been received in the office of the Reception Committee from most of the provinces. Ajmer, Andhra, Behar, Bengal, Bombay, Burma, Central Provinces (Hindustani and Marathi), Delhi, Gujrat, Karnatak Maharashtra, Punjab and North-West Frontier, Sind Tamil Nadu and U. P. have sent their lists. Assam, Berar, Kerala, and Utkal have not sent their lists. Objections have been raised to the list submitted on behalf of the Ajmer Provincial Congress Committee on the ground that it has not been prepared in accordance with the rules. The attention of the Provincial Congress Committees is drawn to the article eight of the Congress constitution.

LALAJI LEAVES FOR CAWNPORE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 21.

Lala Lajpat Rai arrived here to-day and leaves to-night for Cawnpore.

SANDHURST—A HANDICAP.

(Continued from previous page.)

martial races and said that a non-martial man would make a good soldier if he was given a preliminary military training. The rest of Colonel Hannay's evidence was *in camera*.—A. P.

(Message incomplete.)

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

LIEUT. SARDAR JAI SINGH'S EVIDENCE

Lieut. Sardar Jai Singh of the 31/11th Sikh Regiment, attached to the Kapurthala State Forces, in answer to Sir Abdul Qayum said that the feeling among the martial classes was in favour of a career in the army. He did not know anything of the Dehra Dun College nor of any one in that college from Kapurthala State.

Mr. Jinnah was told by the witness that ever since he (witness) joined his battalion in Quetta Mahomedans respected him. In fact he commanded a Mahomedan company at one place and all his men were ready to follow his orders. During all these years he worked with British officers he was well treated. He was in favour of immediately establishing an Indian Sandhurst, provided it was run on the same lines as the British Sandhurst.

Mr. Sethna asked: "You said that Mahomedans respected you. Will they trust you as much as they would a British officer not only in the matter of fighting, but in other respects as well?" Witness replied in the affirmative.

Replying to Major Zorawar Singh, witness feared that there would be a difference in status if a Dominion Commission was granted because the King's Commission was superior.

Mr. Sethna:—Supposing,—you just come out of Sandhurst and you are asked to choose either an Indianised unit or a non-Indianised unit which would you prefer.

Witness hesitated and replied: "It is a difficult question for me to answer."

Mr. Jinnah: You mean that the eight-unit scheme is not very popular.

Witness smilingly answered in the affirmative. (Laughter.)

Major Zorawar Singh: Supposing an Indian Sandhurst is established, would you expect the State people to join it?

Witness: I think so.

To Mr. Ramachandra Rao, witness stated that there was sufficient good material in India which could produce officers of the requisite standard if an Indian Sandhurst was established. This was also among the middle classes. Some of these could not go to England for training because of heavy expenses.

LIEUT. H. B. S. BRAR.

The next witness was Lieut. H. B. S. Brar of the 41/19th Hyderabad Regiment. He is a son of Capt. Hira Singh. The President asked the Captain to start examination, but the Captain preferred not to put him any questions.

Answering Major Zawar Singh, witness said his own impression was that the King's Commissioned officers did like the eight-unit scheme. He had heard no complaints that the British officers would not serve Indian officers. What was needed most in the army, said witness, was character and training. "You cannot make a Bania who has not heard of anything but of profit and loss to think of sending his son to the army. A Sikh is either an agriculturist or a soldier, and if the latter he will have every inclination to send his son to the army", said the witness to Major Zorawar Singh, who retorted, "But, I know of a Bania, who made a very good soldier and who was mentioned in despatches." "That is an exception", remarked the witness and Major Zorawar Singh said that, provided there was training, anybody could become a soldier.

Mr. Ramachandra Rao asked if in 1923, when witness was in England getting training at Sandhurst, there was propaganda for the recruitment of Britishers to the army in India, witness said that General Jacob addressed the cadets.

Mr. Rao asked: "Was any statement made during that time that the British cadets who joined the Indian army would not be subordinate to Indian officers?"

Witness replied that he had not heard this. Witness believed in the Indianisation of the army, but he emphasised that there must be a good foundation and there must be at least about two hundred commissioned officers before establishing an Indian Sandhurst.

Answering Mr. Burdon, witness said that he did not think it was essential to raise the age limit. In Sandhurst there was no difference in treatment in any respect. The British officer and the Indian officer were subjected to the same kind of test and hardship. There were inter-company games and competitions conducted deliberately in order to promote healthy feeling of rivalry. These were essential as part of military training, but these could not be done without a large number of boys. A portion of the examination of this witness was conducted in camera.

LIEUT. MEHTAB SINGH.

Last witness examined to-day was Lieut. Mehtab Singh of the Second Battalion of the Queen's Royal Regiment. He joined the army on his own initiative, said he, in answer to the President. He favoured raising the age-limit to twenty-one.

To Major Zorawar Singh, witness said that the British officer had gained confidence of the Indian army, but he could not say if the Indian officer had gained the confidence of British officers. At present he (witness) had confidence of British troops, but he doubted if in the actual war there would be the same confidence.

Major Zorawar Singh: Don't you think your men will follow you in a war?

Witness: I don't think I will be allowed to lead them.

Major Zorawar Singh: I think I had better leave it at that.

At this stage, 7-45 p.m., the witness was heard in camera and the Press representatives were told that Lieut. Sant Singh, who was put down for to-day, will be examined first on Monday.—A. P.

(Continued from Column 6.)

He would not bring in any personalities, however, as he was not concerned with them at all.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia moved an amendment that the Governor be invited to open the hospital.

The amendment was adopted as a substantive proposition.

Mr. Nariman moved that the Improvement Trust be requested that the road to be constructed by it from Pydhoni, along Bhendi Bazar, should not be named after Lord Sydenham as proposed, but should be named after some distinguished citizen or national leader, and if the Trust were not willing to do so, the Commissioner be asked to re-name the road after the transfer of the Trust. He said of all names Sydenham's was the last name that should be perpetuated in Bombay.

Mr. J. G. Nensey seconded and the proposition was passed unanimously.

WET DINNERS TO CONTINUE.

Mr. S. D. Navalker moved:

That the Corporation are of opinion that under no circumstances whisky, wines, champaigne or any other intoxicating liquor should be allowed to be served at dinner entertainments held in the Municipal Hall or in any part of the Municipal premises.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey seconded.

Dr. M. C. Javle opposed the proposition which he thought would serve no useful purpose. He himself was a tee-totaler. (Laughter.).

Mr. R. K. Vaidya, Mr. R. A. Gole supported while.

Sir V. A. Dabholker opposing said it was better to send the question to Burial Grounds Committee and he moved on amendment to that effect.

Mr. Fazal Rahimtoola seconded.

Both the proposition and the amendment were cost, and the Corporation then adjourned to Wednesday next 5.40 p.m.

CORPORATION DINNERS

CHAMPAIGNE TO BE SERVED AS USUAL.

RECOLLECTION OF LORD SYDENHAM.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday. Mr. J. Baptista presiding.

The Corporation recorded a letter from Government that they had sent Mr. O. H. B. Starte, Criminal Tribes Settlement officer, to Europe to study the working of the Poor Law Administration there and he was shortly going to submit his report.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Dr. D. B. Master moved:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report whether all Municipal School buildings in F and G Wards where primary education is made free and compulsory are in a sanitary condition and properly lighted for securing the health and protection of the eyes of the pupils attending them, (b) the number of schools which are not in a sanitary condition, (c) if all the schools are not in a sanitary condition is it desirable and justifiable on the part of the Schools Committee to compel children of these wards to attend such Schools where their health may be endangered and (d) that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain Counsel's opinion whether the Corporation will be legally entitled to enforce compulsory attendance of children in such insanitary school buildings particularly of those in a delicate state of health."

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla seconding said the mover was merely crying in the wilderness, as they would require not only lakhs, but crores, to improve the conditions, and they would not get any financial help from Government.

Mr. R. S. Asnaale moved an amendment substituting the word Schools Committee, for Municipal Commissioner and dropping the last clause (d).

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla moved that the whole proposition might be sent to the Schools Committee for report.

The last amendment was adopted as substantive proposition.

COLLAPSE OF PATNI BUILDING.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved:

That the Roads Committee be requested to investigate and report on the following particulars and it be authorised to take statements of witnesses and consult experts if necessary:—

(1) What were the causes that led to the collapse of a floor of Patni Building near Frere Bridge, Grant Road.

(2) Whether all the Building Regulations under the Municipal Act were observed in the course of the erection of the said building and whether there was any laxity or negligence in the supervision and control by the Building Department

(3) Whether under the present existing regulations, it is permissible to erect a large residential building over a deep well hermetically sealed with wooden planks, beams and frame and cement work.

(4) Whether it is necessary in this connection to make any alterations or amendments in the Building Regulations for the future safety of inhabitants to prevent the recurrence of such mishap.

(5) Whether in view of the mishap that has occurred, it is necessary to make a survey of other residential buildings similarly situated.

That the Committee be requested to report in one month.

Mr. B. T. Desai seconded.

The Commissioner said the building was still standing, only the floor having sunk. A Parsi family living there had asked that the well should not be filled in, as they wanted water from it and on that account the well was left in that condition. There were 400 houses in the city built on wells, he informed the Corporation.

The proposition was agreed to.

WHOLE-TIME SOLICITOR FOR CORPORATION.

Mr. Nariman moved:

That the Corporation is of opinion that the Municipality should engage a whole-time Solicitor on a fixed salary and staff with an Office in the Municipal Building.

Mr. R. H. Gandhi seconded and the proposition was agreed to.

TRIBUTE TO LORD SYDENHAM.

Mr. K. F. Nariman was going to move that the Corporation is of opinion that some distinguished citizen and National Leader be invited to perform the opening ceremony of the King Edward Memorial Hospital and the Sheth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, when the President said since the Governor was taking a keen interest in the matter of hospitals and had already inaugurated a campaign, he, in consultation with the Commissioner, had already invited the Governor, and in these circumstances he asked Mr. Nariman to withdraw the proposition.

Mr. Nariman said he would insist on moving his proposition without making a speech.

(Continued in Column 5.)

THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE GREEKS.

(BY I. B. PITE., A. R. I. B. A.)

Mr. I. B. Pite, A. R. I. B. A., is, o rse, known to many as an officer directing architectural undertakings of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. The thoughtful and informa- paper, reproduced below, read before Bombay Architectural Association, last k, would indicate that the busy officer nct ceased to be a keen student as well d. *B. C.*]

he great age of Greece must be judged estimated by the standard of its spirit by the quality of its mind rather than its achievement. The majority of us to is very much better informed than the enian of ancient Greece which was com ed of a small and poor country.

Vo must start from the fact that the eks of the 5th century B.C.—the Peri age—did for some reason or other pro beautiful buildings and not buildings but books, statues and works of art all which have not fallen out of fashion but e lasted and still influence our thoughts emotions. This fact is not disputed but is it explained? Is it not because the eek had an unerring eye for beauty which not lie in illplaced and unmeaning orna- nt but in the very structure of the thing ilt or inde?

In looking at a Greek statue or temple may experience disappointment: there is absence of excitement, exaggeration and ong emphasis all of which is forced on by most modern work controlled as it is changes of fashion. But the Greek did worry himself about fashion. He was eatly interested in the world and full of desire for knowledge and discovery. He erefore saw and judged things normally.

It is most important for us architects to y to endeavour from time to time to alize and see again the outlook on life and uty of the Greeks who had the power of ing things straight and of knowing what s beautiful undisturbed by variations of ste and the varying changes in art and hitecture.

Our knowledge of Greek architecture is nded on surprisingly small evidence. The ns of a few temples and buildings, the tings of the architectural critic Vitruvius the 1st century A.D. and the research of heologists is all we have to go on and Greek architecture of the 5th cent. B.C. ains one of the outstandings facts in the tory of the world's architecture.

We cannot say with certainty whence ek art sprang and how it grew but w w for certain that the art of Chaldea Egypt influenced in some degree that of ece. The art of these two countries ched a high standard long before we come on traces of any art at all in Greece.

efore the earliest beginnings of Greek hitecture we find an archaic art of great erest in the islands of the Aegean and in th Greece. As far as architecture is con- ed this archaic art is not of great im- tance but it is worthwhile to note that early type of building should have deve- ed into some form of dome construction not to the column and lintel architecture the 6th or 5th centuries B.C. It seems t the Dorians who invaded Greece subse nt to the year 1000 B.C., had the genius create Greek architecture from this un mising type of early building exemplifie the Lion Gate at Mycenae and the Trea y of Atreus.

mple Design.

Greek architecture for the purpose of this er is Doric arihitecture and was evolved summed up in the design of their tem s. During the period of its growth, sa m the 7th century to the 5th century ., the whole life of the Greek was domi- ed by his religion with the result that ir temple architecture proceeded on lines t long use had made sacred and its tech- ue comprised solely the history of the orders, the Doric and Lonic. The order losing the shrine with its colourrade was that the Greek architects chose to deal h. They found that the column and lintel e adequate to realize their ideal of beauty were content. The Romans were con- t too for a time but later became impa- nt of this constructive limitation and. their desire to cover in great spaces satis. orily, developed the vault and the dome. purpose of the Roman like that of the ern architect was mainly utilitarian. purpose of the Greek architect was di- ed to the appeal to the emotions through ity of form and he achieved the perfect ression of his purpose by the unceasing ement of the column and lintel type onstruction which he had deliberately ied.

thmical Architecture

e origin of the Doric Order is not known. ably it was of wooden origin and the n may have been in some way influ. or suggested as far as the shaft rned by the great tapering columns o t as seen at Karnak. The early Doric e at Corinth (C. 600 B.C.) shows the form. The columns are still archai their convex curvature, massiveness reat projection of the moulding of the at they show that the Greeks were al- in the process of refining form in the l corrections which make Greek archi e different from that of any other race e Theseum and Parthenon at Athens

NON-BRAHMIN CONFEDERATION.

Press Photo Bureau.

Group-photo taken at the opening of the 9th session of the Non-Brahmin Confederation of South India held at Madras under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Education, Bombay. Mr. Jadhav is seen in the centre of the group supported on either side by the Hon. the Raja of Panagal, Chief Minister, Madras, the Hon. Dewan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai, Minister for Development, Madras, Rao Bahadur O. Thanikachelam Chettiar, Mr. T. M. Mohidoo, Mapla member of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Sir A. P. Patro, Minister of Education, Madras, and Mr. P. Ramanatham, Solicitor, Chairman of the Reception Committee.

(465 B.C. and 440 B.C.) the final type is reached. The column is more slender, the projection of the caps is reduced, the entablature is lighter, the columns are inclined slightly inwards, the curvature of their outline is just sufficient to prevent their looking incurved, the platform on which they stand is raised towards the centre to correct the impression that the lines sink in the middle, the columns at the angles are thicker than the intermediate ones as they stand free and are seen against the light, otherwise they would appear thinner than thos which have the building in the background. Every detail and aspect of the building was considered in its relation to the whole. Noth ng was left to chance and nothing like this had ever been done before. Thus the Greeks gave form to a rhythmical architecture so that even in their ruins these Dori temples give an impression of a great ide in which each detail however beautiful w: subordinated to the unity of the idea as whole. It is this abstract quality which raises Greek Doric above the ambitious art later times.

Secret Beyond Classification.

What was the secret of this wonderful an perfect proportion? Some say that the Greeks had a system of their own and worked to a definite ratio of dimensions. Vitruvius, the Roman critic who lived 500 year later worked out a system, but he was more interested in evolving a guide for the use of architects than in absract beauty which was what the Greeks cared for. No classification however ingenious will ever reach the mystery of Greek architecture. Its beauty is too subtle.

The Doric order which reigned supreme throughout the finest period of Greek architecture was superseded by the Ionic order and with the Roman conquest it gave place in turn to the Corinthian order. During the supremacy of the Dorie order in Greece, the Ionic order was being developed in Asi Minor by a similar process of concentration on a definite type which had been adopted by the Greek colonies there. The column was more slender than the Doric and had a moulded base and a strange capital which may have originated in a wooden bearing piece attached to the top of posts; the idea of the volute probably same from the East. The columns of the Erechtheum at Athen show these columns and capitals at their best.

Plan, Eevation Lay-out.

The plan of the Greek temples was perfectly simple and remained the same both in Greece and the Roman Empire. It is not known how the larger ones were roofed as the Greeks do not appear to have used the truss—unlike the Romans. Perhaps the larger temples were left partly open to the sky; the smaller ones were lit through the entrance only. The Greeks do not appear to have been interested in construction good as theirs was. They seem to have concentrated on the external elevations. Inside they placed colossal figures quite out of scale with the building—a stranger fact. Again although they chose good sites they had no knowledge of a good lay-out. But in spite of these obvious delinquencies they fixed standard of attainment which subsequent architecture has been unable to reach.

Hellenistic Architecture.

After the close of this splendid period we find Hellenistic architecture on the coast of Asia Minor assuming great interest. The architect in these Greek colonies in the 4th and 3rd centuries B.C. does not appear to have understood the high ideals of beauty of the age of Pericles. He was anxious to assert himself and there is as the result modern touch in his work. In many way modern art was anticipated by these artists of Ionia. In some directions, however, we notice an advance. The Hellenistic architect was more skilful in planning and in handling complicated problems of design but we look in vain for the restraint of earlier work. The architect of the Parthenon would never have placed his columns on pedestals and adorned their lower part with sculpture however beautifully executed.

The Greeks of the 5th century saw that architecture should make its appeal by its own inherent qualities of rhythm and proportion and should not be a mere vehicle for sculpture. Sculpture and colour were kept in strict relation to the purpose of architecture.

The Hellenistic architects, however, while losing the fine simplicity of the classical Greek work, extended the range and outlook of architecture. They considered the relation of building to building and treated temples, open spaces and public buildings as a whole. This advance in planning and conception is well exemplified at Ephesus.

The Spirit and Outlook.

We should not attempt to revive Greek architecture. We could not even if we would. The spirit and outlook on art of the Greek was definite and distinct. He devoted all his powers to the realization of his ideal of beauty of form. In his search for this he was not so anxious for what was new than for what was better and his architecture therefore developed gradually but unhesitatingly.

The standpoint of the Greeks was the opposite of the modern. They did not seek notoriety nor did they wish to startle anyone. Some recognition of this Greek spirit is wanted now-a-days. The lesson of the Parthenon is one of a steadfast vision of beauty realizing itself not in complexity but in a calm and exquisite simplicity of form.

N. B.—Throughout this paper references have been made to essays by Prof. Gilbert Murray and Sir Reginald Blomfield.

(Concluded)

GUJERAT VIDYAPEETH.

Mahatmaji after planting an "Asopalav" tree in the grounds of the Gujerat Vidyapeeth.

TWO LADY GRADUATES OF THE VIDYAPEETH.

Miss Kanuga, Snatika, "Sangeeta Visharada."

Mrs. Nirmala Desai, Snatika, "Samaj Vidya Visharada".

GUJARAT VIDYAPITH NOTES.

AN EVENTFUL TERM.

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 16.

The second term of the Gujarat Mahavidyalaya came to an end on Saturday the 12th inst., and the college has been closed for a month's vacation. This term has been specially noteworthy on account of the various activities of the Maha-vidyalaya, which I am going to describe.)

The opening day happened to be also the birth-day, according to the Hindu Calendar, of Bapu, which was, therefore, celebrated suitably. Mrs. Vidyagauri Nilkanth presided over the celebration and also delivered the inaugural lecture of the term. In her lecture, she pointed out the sterling virtues of Mahatma, which has caused his fame to spread in all the corners of the globe; and also advised the students to undertake after graduation such activities in life as would advance the welfare of their country. The same week saw the presence in our midst of Mr. N. K. Bhatt, popularly called Nanubhai, who has since been appointed the Vice-Chancellor of Gujarat Vidyapith. He talked to the students about his experiences in Uganda. The next visitors, who entertained us with their absorbing accounts of life in China and Fiji, were respectively Babu Kshitimohan Sen and Pandit Totaram. Another scholar who poured forth a part of his great store of knowledge was Prof. Vaze who spoke on Indian Soulpture. His lectures were thoroughly enjoyed by his hearers.

FOREIGN VISITORS.

No term goes by in the college without some foreign visitors coming to have a look at this budding University which is no doubt a novel experiment in the education of this country. They are mostly Professors of Foreign Universities so that the college authorities never fail to take the advantage of their visit, in the form of a lecture which has always proved interesting. Last term it was Prof. Roberts of St. John's University, Shanghai, who spoke to us on Modern China and its aspirations This term, we had two foreign visitors. One was Prof. Pamerlee, who is the writer of about a dozen books on Socialoiy, and who is travelling all over the world to make a first-hand study of sociology by visiting many countries. He lectured to the students on the difference between East and West. The second visitor was a Herr of Hungary who was also on a world tour, in order to get inspiration and guidance from men like Mahatma Gandhi, for his woe-stricken country. He assured the present writer in a personal talk that, Europe stands to-day at the meeting of two roads, not knowing which one to take; and awaits a leader like Mahatmaji. Then towards the end of the term, Dr. P. C. Ray, Pandit, Jawahirlal Nehru, Babu S. C. Dasgupta and Mr. Raj Gopalchariar who had all come to see Mahatmaji about the All-India Spinners' Association, visited our institution. Dr. Ray spoke to us about National education and Mr. Dasgupta advised the students to spin. Every year in the lass week of the middle term, a series of lectures is arranged by the Students Debating Society, in which Professors as well as speakers from outside are asked to join. Among the speakers of this annual lecture series was Prof. K. H. Dhriva, the renowned Sanskrit and Gujarati savant, who spoke on Gujarati Literature in the form of answers to certain questions sent to him by the students of the school of languages. On the last working day of the college, a very interesting discussion was held when Mr. Maganbhai Patel Bar-at-Law, Dr Solomon, and Mr. Shankerprasad Nanavaty came down specially to explain the aims and principles underlying the Commonwealth of India bill. Mr. Patel and his two friends showed how the bill had tried to remedy the defects of the Reforms Act of 1919. Mr. A. T. Gidwani who was in the chair, showed in criticising the bill and the speakers of the day that, Non-co-operation was the only alternative before the country under the present circumstances: and that the next best course was the present Bill.

YOUTH WEEK.

The other activities of the students are equally noteworthy. For example, the Youth Week celebrated here about a month ago, under the auspices of the students' union, was remarkable not merely for the enthusiasm and friendly spirit shown by co-operating as well as Non-co-operating students, but also for the enjoyment that was provided for the public during the course of that week. An exhibition of Gujarati Arts and Crafts, recital of Gujarati folk-songs which attracted a large number of ladies from the city, a friendly debate on the caste-system, a physical culture demonstration, such were the prominent features of the Youth-Week which is going to be an annual affair. Last but not least of these activities of the term that has just ended was the Social-Gathering of the past as well as the present students of the Gujarat Mahavidyalaya. A feature of this year's gathering was that the parents or guardians of the students took part, some of them even coming from distant villages. Mahatmaji who presided over the gathering gave to those present his message of hope and spinning

THE CONVOCATION.

The Annual Convocation of the Gujarat Vidyapith was held on the 5th inst., when nearly 48 graduates received their Bachelor's Snataka degree, at the hands of Mahatma Gandhi. This number includes 2 ladies, who are the first lady graduates of th's University. Mahatmaji's speech was read by the Registrar, because his voice was still weak owing to the fast that he had recently observed. In that moving speech, he, at first, congratulated the new graduates and wished them a long life Then he continued:" May you add lustre to the glory of your country. The night of despair is all around us; but he who wishes for a ray of hope in its darkness, must look within and not without. Non-Co-operation is not dead. Co-operation and Non-Co-operation are not of this age or that country. Truth and Un-truth War and Peace, are pairs of opposites that non-

THE SITUATION IN ZANZIBAR.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

(Special to "The Bombay Chronicle.")

It is always like coming to a haven of peace, to come to Zanzibar after Kenya. Zanzibar is only a night's journey away by a fast B. I. S. N. Co. boat. Yet the difference of atmosphere is complete.

The reason is that Zanzibar is still under the Sultan and it is a Protectorate. Everything now is being done by the British Government to strengthen the rule of the Sultan himself and to inerfere as little as possible. This is indeed a welcome change of policy after the manner, things have been done in the past. The Sultan himself has always been a true friend of the Indians and takes a great interest in Indian affairs. He expressed to me very strongly indeed the high value he placed upon Indian residence in his territory and how he wished to promote it.

The Indian leaders are united; and Hindus and Mahammadans are entirely one together. Mr. Yusuf Alj is now the leading member of the community in rank and station. Mr. Tyabali works with him for the good of the community and also Mr. Anantani. Dr. Rana is a comparatively new comer who is also working hard. One of the great advantages is that everyone is working very hard at his own work and there is not too much time to spare for 'politics.' Therefore we have an Indian community with a patriotic spirit and remarkable unanimity of purpose. They are also prosperous.

It was a very happy day, I spent on shore, but unfortunately I was very tired and unwell. Therefore it was difficult to get through all the many engagements which had to be undertaken; and now I must seek, if possible, to get some rest before the work in South Africa begins. At Zanzibar, I heard the news that Mr. Paddison was coming out as Head of the Government of India Deputation.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

On 19th inst. a public meeting was held at Cawnpore under the Presidentship of Nawalkishoreji Bharitia to form a Reception Committee of the All-India States Subjects Conference when Seth Ramkumarji Neotia and Tiloke Chand Matthur were formally elected Chairman and Secretary, respectively, and the date of the Conference was fixed 28th inst.

Vice-Chancellors and Principals of the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland at a meeting of their State Committee resolved that Dr. Zianddin Ahmed, C.I.E., distinguished graduate of one of England's ancient universities be asked to represent them on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Aligarh Muslim University. H. H. the Nawab of Tonk has given a donation of Rs. 500 to the Jubilee Fund.

The Governor of Burma accompanied by personal staff left Rangoon for Mandalay on Monday morning.

The Governor of Burma has approved of the appointment of Mr. U Paw Tun (Swarajist) as the Deputy President of the Legislative Council.

To bid farewell to Sir John and Lady Maynard and Sardar Sunder Singh Majithia the citizens of Lahore gave a garden party on Saturday evening.

A meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council was held at Belvedere on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt arrived to stay at Belvedere. Mr. Kenneth Wilson and Miss Wilson left Belvedere, on Saturday.

The third session of the All-India Yadava Mahasabha, and the 13th session of the Gope Jatiya Provincial Mahasabha will be held at Chupra (Behar) from 28th to 31st December, 1925. Yadvas (Ahira, Gopes, Gollas, Gowlis, Goudas, Bharwars or Idaiyans) are expected to attend from every corner of India.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY BILL.

RESENTMENTIN KARNATAK.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Dec. 10.

Strong resentment is felt throughout Karnatak against the decision of the Madras Legislative Council to include the predominantly Kanada district of Beliary under the operation of the Andhra University Bill. A large public meeting held here recently undr the presidency of Dewan Bahadur S. K. Rodda, C.I.E., unanimously passed a resolution protesting against this inclusion. A similar resolution was passed at an extraordinary General Meeting of the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat at Bangalore on the 22nd November which was attended by leaders, scholars and editors from all parts of Karnatak.

can destroy. If Co-operation with truth is imperative, Non-Cooperation with untruth is equally imperative. If love of one's country is praise-worthy, treason towards it is equally to be detested. If freedom demands co-operation, Non-co-operation becomes a duty where there is no freedom... ...Students: be patient, consider yourselves as the true workers for Swaraj. Nor think, act or speak in any way that would disgrace such workers." A student then requested Mahatmaji to plant an *Asopalav* tree in the grounds of the Vidyapith, wishing that the prosperity of the institution may grow with the growth of that tree. And when Mahatmaji had planted the tree, the morning's function was over.

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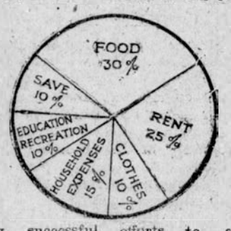

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DUTY OF PUBLIC

The "Swarajya" writes:—

Judging by the revelations made by Mr. Brelvi, Bombay seems to be as bad as Madras in the policy of invidious distinctions characterising the advertisement patronage of the Government. There also as here, the distribution of patronage seems to be deliberately ordered to cripple the financial position of Nationalist newspapers. Mr. Brelvi specifically instances a confidential official circular which he had himself seen notifying the heads of all Government departments of a black list of newspapers to be religiously placed under a ban in the issue of advertisements. So damaging an aspersion made on such unchallengeable authority is really a serious matter. It does not involve merely reduced incomes for a few newspapers distasteful to Government Publicity is not the least powerful of the weapons available to the opponents of bureaucratic abuses, and as the prime custodians of publicity. Nationalist newspapers set the tone to the whole of public life in the country. The net money value annually of Government advertisements is usually enormous. And the diversion of the lion's share of it to the coffers of Anglo-Indian papers means a heavy handicap to Nationalist organs in the business competition that is so great a feature of newspaper existence. Government being what it is, the duty of the public is quite clear. They should defeat official machinations by a liberal bestowal of patronage of all kinds at their disposal on Nationalist newspapers. Indian businessmen have a special responsibility to discharge in this particular.

SHIVAJI MEMORIAL FUND.

INDORE MAHARAJAH'S FIVE LAKHS DONATION.

INDORE, Dec. 20.

His Highness the Maharajah of Indore has made a donation of five lakhs to the Shivaji Memorial Fund, Poona.—A. P.

NEW POONA COLLEGE SOCIAL GATHERING.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 19.

The annual gathering of the New Poona College was held on the 17th instant, when Mr. K. M. Munshi presided. Mr. Munshi in the course of his presidential address stated:—"Whenever I come to Poona I feel that Poona is the city of "The Brahmin." I use this much maligned word not in its ordinary acceptance, but as representing the noblest ideal which Hindu civilisation has given to the world. The Brahmin in its ideal sense was not the social aristocrat or the religious priest, but was the high priest of culture in all its varying forms. No hereditary superiority or social exclusiveness makes the Brahmin, but it is the realization of this ideal which makes the real Brahmin whether he may be a non-Brahmin, a Mahomedan or for the matter of that a non-Indian. Whoever represents the spirit of his Nation's culture and tries to develop and spread it was the real Brahmin, and in that sense of the word Poona is really and truly the centre of the Brahmins. Your educational institutions, your journals, the literature which you produce, the ideas which you radiate and the men which Poona produces, men like Bhandarkar, Ranade, Gokhale, Tilak, or Karve, all have but one aim in common—the supreme aim of expressing the genius of Indian culture and working for its development.

From this point of view all education appears to me to be nothing else, but an intensive process of realising and expressing the genius of the culture for which a Nation stands. Mere spread of knowledge or multiplication of institutions is no education. All educational efforts must be permeated by a desire to unfold the spirit of our existence as a cultural Unit. If our attempts at education fail, if our efforts for social amelioration or political freedom fail, the reason is that we neglect the cultural point of view. All these efforts must be guided by lessons of our own history and our social ideals. In this direction Poona has perhaps done more than any other single place in the whole of India."

Mr. Munshi, then, emphasised the need of a separate university for Maharashtra.

OPENING OF DHULIA MUNICIPAL MARKET.

(From a Correspondent)

DHULIA, Dec. 21.

The Dhulia municipal market opening ceremony was celebrated at the hands of Sheth Govindji Khimji Shah, President, Dhulia Municipality on Sunday morning.

ANDHRA LETTER

FEATURE OF KHADI PRODUCTION

(From our Correspondent.)

BEZWADA, Dec. 14

A khadi workers' meeting was held at Bezwada yesterday and about 25 workers including Desabhakta Venkatappiah, K. Nageswararao, Dr. Pattabhi, Sambamurty and others were present. Sjt. Nageswararao and G. Sitaramasastry explained briefly their conversations with Mahatma Gandhi and the Secretary of the All India Spinners' Association. Mahatma Gandhi had expressed disappointment at the progress of khadi in Andhradesa, of which he had very high expectations, in view of the tremendous possibilities of Andhra for developing khaddar. The A. I. S. A. had agreed to contribute Rs. 1,60,000 to the Andhra Province for khaddar. Mahatmajee expressed his desire before the Andhra representatives to make khadi national and run it on business lines, and therefore wanted one man to be in sole charge of khadi work in the whole of Andhra. After some discussion, a resolution appointing Sjt. K. Venkatappiah Pantulu as the agent, Sjt. G. Sitaramasastry and Dr. B. Pattabhi as joint secretary and Sjt. Nageswararao as Treasurer, was unanimously adopted. It was also resolved to wind up the Andhra Khaddar Bank in view of the new arrangements. Statistics showing the sale of khadi in Andhra were also announced. In all there were sixty centres of production in the province, and the production and sale of khadi during the year ending with 30th September, 1925 was worth Rs. 6,25,000.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION

Andhra is quite unaffected by the controversy raised by the Maharastra patriots suggesting a change in the programme of the Swarajya party towards responsive co-operation including the acceptance of ministerships. The Andhra verdict was definitely given at Masulipatam over a month ago, and it favours the further stiffening of the Swarajist programme towards the Left wing of the Congress. The Vernacular press considers the association of the Lokamanya's name with ministerships as a blasphemy and refuses to acknowledge the so-called copy-right of the Maharashtra leaders to interpret the gospel of the Lokamanya. Notably, the "Congress", a well-known Telugu weekly, considers the differences between the responsive co-operators and the orthodox Swarajists to be too fundamental to admit of any possibility for compromise, without proving fatal to the very existence of the Swarajya party.

CORRUPTION PREVALENT IN JAILS.

LALA DUNICHAND'S EVIDENCE.

(From Our Correspondent)

DELHI, Dec. 21.

"Short of freedom of movement outside the jail walls a prisoner can have almost anything he wants provided he has a big purse at his command," says Lala Dunichand in his written statement to the Punjab Jails Committee. He can get fruits, sweets even smoke and drink provided he can grease the palm of the jail officials. According to Lala Dunichand all sorts of punishment that human ingenuity can invent are inflicted in the jails of the Punjab. They are shoe beaten, hammered even starved of water. Lala Dunichand thinks corruption is very widely prevalent amongst the jail officials. His suggestions for remedying the present state of affairs include a proposal that every jailor or assistant jailor should before his appointment be called upon to specify the property owned by him and after a given period an enquiry should be made of his possession.

THE ZANZIBAR BAN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the concluding portion of the reply given by the British India Steam Navigation Company on the subject of restrictions imposed on the issue of visitors' tickets on board African steamers I have no hesitation in saying that the Indian National Association, Zanzibar have not sent their telegrams under a misapprehension of the real position. The discretion given to the Company's Agents in Africa is almost invariably exercised in favour of Europeans and to the detriment of Indians. The practice that has hitherto prevailed with regard to visitors' tickets has not, in any way, done the Company or the passengers any harm and must, in my opinion, be continued. The statement that there has never been any intention on the part of the Company to discriminate between European and Indian passengers is incorrect. I am in a positiont to quote concrete cases in support of my remarks, but I do not wish to rake up the racial controversy on this trifling subject.

—Yours, etc.,

M. H. MALIK.

Lahore, Dec. 14

TANZIM CONFERENCE.

PREPARATIONS AT ALIGARH.

(From Our Correspondent)

ALIGARH, Dec. 16.

Nawab Muzammilulla Khan, Dr. Ziaud-din Ahmed, University Professors and students are all busy making preparations for the Jubilee Week. Great enthusiasm prevails.

The coming Tanzim Conference has attracted all attention. Daily meetings are held in the city. A strong representative deputation consisting Khan Bahadur Yusuf, Messrs. Hadi Abdul Khaliq, Tasadduq Ahmed Sherwani, Kanwar Abdul Wahab Khan with Dr. Kitchlew and others, is formed to enroll members for the Reception Committee, organise volunteer corps and enlist sympathy and support for the Tanzim movement.. Lists of delegates from various parts of India are pouring in. All Muslim bodies and individuals are requested to attend the Conference. Dr. Kitchlew is putting up at the Mdslim University Swimming Bath. Delegates visitors and guests are requested to communicae wih his private secretary, Mr. A. H. Kashmiri at once to avoid disappointment owing to great rush. There is a great stirr in the university circles and in the town. The All-India Tanzim Committee meeting comes off on Monday the 28th instant. The Conference sitting begins on Tuesday the 29th instant.

RAILWAY FARE TO BE REDUCED.

PROPOSAL BEFORE RAILWAY BOARD

(From Our Correspondent)

DELHI, Dec. 18.

I understand that the Railway Board have seriously taken up the question of the reduction of railway rates. They have already made an analysis of the statistics regarding the railway earnings and are now engaged in preparing a scheme. This scheme will be considered at the next meeting of the Railway Standing Finance Committee which is expected to meet in Delhi on the 15th January, i.e. two days before the opening of the Legislative Assembly, the question of the reduction of railway fares was raised several times by the members of the Assembly and the Council of State in speeches made on the last Railway Budget and only a few days ago. The South Indian Railway announced a reduction in its fares although one would have wished some improvement also in its running, it will be remembered that Mr. Lloyd Jone's, Agent and Chief Engineer of Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway presiding over the last session of the Railway Conference in Simla in October pleaded for chief transport and for co-operation with the customers especially passengers. One does not know what transpired before the Conference on this suggestion of the president of the Conference but from what I now gather it appears that the authorities have of late been paying some attention to this most important aspect of railway administration before the Standing Finance Committee meets by the middle of next month. The scheme that is now under preparation of the Railway Board will be complete. It may therefore be confidently hoped that some reduction of railway fares will be announced as a result of discussion with the Committee.

BELGAUM NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 17.

The Belgaum Extension or Thalakwadi the suburb which is occupied by the people now claims good sanitation and enviable climate. Not to mar the reputation of the Thalakwadi the enthusiastic people residing there are thinking of forming a municipality separate from that in the town. It will be named as suburban municipality.

The last week Mr. Scotson, the Session Judge of Belgaum, decided a very important case referred to him for revision after the dismissal by the First Class Magistrate of the city.

The facts of the case are:—Mr. Masur a pleader of the Belgaum Bar, was engaged in a revenue appeal that was to be taken up by Mr. G. A. Hiremath, the District Deputy Collector of Belgaum. Mr. Masur went to Mr. Hiremath's office to settle the hour of the trying of the case. Mr. Hiremath who was engaged in some other official work seeing Mr. Masur enter his room without his permission asked the latter to go out of the room and on the latter's refusal to do so asked his peon to see him out. Mr. Masur protested against the behaviour of Mr. Hiremath. Thereafter he lodged a complaint under Ss. 504 and 355 I. P. C. against Mr. Hiremath in the Court of the City First Class Magistrate. The First Class Magistrate opined that that was no offence and dismissed the complaint for want of sanction according to Sec. 197 of Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Masur, thereupon, sent a petition to the Sessions Judge to revise the decision. But the Sessions Judge also was of the opinion that the place where Mr. Hiremath was sitting could not be at all time a public place and therefore Mr. Masur was wrong in entering it. It is understood that Mr. Masur is going to appeal to the High Court.

The Belgaum Railway Mandal has by great efforts secured the Christmas Concessions to the Third Class passengers of the M. S. M. Railway.

Now it has appealed to the G. I. P. Railway authorities to grant the same concessions to the Third Class passengers of that Railway.

To expedite the sanction the Mandal has wired to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to advise the G. I. P. Railway authorities to grant the sanction soon.

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Yours sincerely,
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SHOLAPUR RIOT CASE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, Dec. 21.

On the 28th October, while a Hindu procession was passing it is alleged that th Mahomedans created some disturbance. Series of cases have been institut ed by the local police and they were being inquired and tried by Mr. Kothawala, the sub-divisional First Class Magistrate, Mr. M. C. Limaye, public prosecuted assisted by the police prosecutor. Mr. Sathe appear for the Crown and Mr. M. M. Karbhari with Messrs. Abdul Karim and M. N. Paluskar appeared for the defence. One of the cases was decided on the 14th of December, which resulted in the acquittal of all the accused in the case.

The case of the prosecution was, that, after the alleged riot through with the additional help of the Bijapur Police strong police patrols were kept all throughout the town, the Mahomedans of that locality called Bijapur Ves taking advantage of the dispute that was going on between the Hindus, complainant and his son assembled in a body on the pretext that the Mahomedans were being abused by the complainant belaboured him and entered his house and committed damage.

The Magistrate in acquitting the accused remarked in the course of his judgment after setting out the case for the prosecution, "The defence relies on the quarrei improbabilities of the case alleging that a trivial incident has been grossly magnified and the accused falsely implicated. To prove the later half they rely on the discreapncies in the evidence and the way in which the original version has gradually been changed to suit the story of the prosecution. In the complaint Shidams states that the six accused came running and beat him. His wife and children began to cry. Accused Nos. 2 and 5 beat them; they all got frightened got into their house and shut the doors; and had he not done so the Mahomedans would have outraged his wife and children and thatthey dispersed on a police whistle.

The fact of the case according to the learned Magistrate was subsequently changed and a new story was put forward according to which the wife and children are alleged to have run out from the house through fright of the Mahomedans.

The Magistrate found the evidence unreliable and acquitted all the accused.

MESTON AWARD REMISSION.

TO BE DEVOTED FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 19.

From morning till evening to-day the United Provinces Legislative Council discussed a resolution moved by Pandit Govindbal a Pant, leader of the Swaraj Party. The resolution was in the following terms:—That this Council recommends the Government to allot the sum of Rs. 56 lakhs remitted this year by the Government of India out of the provincial contribution fixed by the Meston Committee for rural development such as promotion of agriculture, cottage industries, primary and vocational education, improvement of sanitation, water supply communications and housing in villages etc., to form a development fund to which the above and all other sums that may hereafter be so remitted shall be transferred and to constitute a Development Board, consisting chiefly of members elected by this Council, with a Secretary or a Commissioner appointed by the Board from among the public men, to carry out such development.

After prolonged discussion the resolution was amended to read as follows:—That this Council recommends the Government to allot the sum of Rs. 56 lakhs remitted by the Central Government for rural development such as promotion of agriculture, cottage industries etc. to form a development fund to which this sum and future remissions may be transferred and that this fund be placed at the disposal of the Hon. Ministers to spend in accordance with the advice of a Development Board to be constituted with a non-official majority. The resolution as amended was adopted by the Council.—A. P.

BIJAPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BIJAPUR, Dec. 11

A meeting of the District Local Board was held on 10th instant to appoint subcommittees. Mr. Janavekar withdrew his name to make room for a Brahmin candidate. Mr. S. R. Kirasur a Brahmin member opposed the suggestion and requested the Board not to follow the pernicious principle of communal representation even if the Brahmins should go unrepresented on the Standing Committee. When the letters from the Collector and the Commissioner disapproving the appointment of Mr. Amingad as District Board Engineer were read out to the Board, Mr. Rege, the Executive Engineer, said that Mr. Amingad had no sufficient experience and hence he was not fit for the post. Yet this same Mr. Rege three months ago recommended four persons for this post of which Mr. Amingad was one. Mr. Amingad is a B.E., of the Bombay University and a native of this District. He has been serving this Board for the last 12 months on a very low pay with the hope of being made permanent. it will be height of injustice to remove him from probation in order to satisfy the whims of officials.

B. P. POSTMEN'S AND MENIALS' CONFERENCE.

MR. J. M. MEHTA'S SPEECH.

The following are extracts from the Welcome Address, delivered by Mr. Hiralal D. Thakore Chairman Reception Committee of the third Bombay Provincial Postmen and Menials' conference held at Broach on Saturday last, and presided over by Mr. J. M. Mehta:—

"The time has now arrived when your Unions ought to be in touch with wider activities. Co-ordination is as much a necessity as co-operation. Last year your conference appointed a committee to consider the desirability of affiliation with the All India Postal and R. M. S. Union and to consider the lines on which such an affiliation can be effectively brought about. The report will possibly come before you for consideration. I hope you will consider the question from the standpoint of the interest of all the services in your department and, so far as may be consistent with your own interests, bring about cohesion and co-ordination in all the branches of Postal services.

"You should also take the earliest opportunity of making a common cause with the other workers in the country by joining and assisting movements like the All India Trade Union Congress. In my opinion the wider the scope of your activities, the greater will be the chances of your progress even in matters concerning you individually. No doubt it will involve on your part some sacrifice, monetary and otherwise, but such sacrifices always result in self-consciousness and evolution; bring ing untold good to all concerned in the end.

"Coming to your demands, I may say with emphasis, that your service is perhaps one of the most badly treated services in the country. Looking to the daily round of work that you have to put up, the pay you receive can be regarded as miserly. You deserve higher wages, at least wages which will ensure a comfortable living for you while in active srvice and something to lay by for the rainy day. Your demands have till now been deferred on the usual ground of want of funds. But it does not behove, in my view, a government which can afford millions to enforce the recommendations of the Lee Commission to give a go-bye to your demands on this flimsy ground. The only way, however, to secure redress is to agitate ceaselessly and arduously. You should not grow despondent but should put up a tough fight in all possible ways to secure redress of your grievances".

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The following are extracts from the Presidential Address of Mr. Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta:—

"Your foremost demand is of course about the scale of the salaries that should be paid to you. I do not think that there is any man living who will deny to the postman the minimum that you have laid down in your representation to Sir Bhupendranath Mitra. The postman is the most welcome morning visitor in every household. Indeed his visit is awaited with great keenness; and the joy he brings and the enlightenment he carries from door to door is something unequalled by any other institution in civilisation. He is at once a punctual messenger and a quiet instructor. Problems therefore that affect his welfare should be approached with the utmost sympathy and good will by all who avail themselves of his services.

"The inadequate salary is not however the only grievance of the postmen. The provisions about leave require to be more generous and unless there is a sufficient reserve, it is not possible for the postman to take full advantage of the leave that is due to him. The existing 10 per cent reserve is grossly inadequate and I do not think your demand for 25 per cent is any way excessive. The fact is that partly owing to increasing work, and partly owing to the reduced number of workmen and owing to the insufficient reserve, the postman is generally very much overworked and as these conditions are more or less normal they tend to decrease his efficiency and are bound to have a permanently prejudicial effect on his health. How many poor postmen enter a premature grave owing to these hard conditions is a matter which I leave for the consideration of the department. The lot of the menials is even worse. The pension that they get is grossly inadequate and cannot buy them even the barest minimum of subsistence, after 30 years' loyal and patient service. This pension should be increased to 10 Rs. at least and a leave reserve of 10 per cent should be provided in their case. It would be also the barest justice if the acting service of the menials is counted as permanent for the purpose of enabling them to qualify for pensions. There are various other things which I should like to touch but I do not want to anticipate your resolutions on these matters; generally I would observe that on the grounds of enlightened self-interest as also on the broad ground of humanity, the department ought to meet you as far as they can in the demands that you have made in your representation to Sir Bhupendranath Mitra regarding your conditions of service.

FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VERNACULAR RAILWAY GUIDE.

The Secretary, Railway Mandal, Belgaum requests the G. I. P. Rly. Company to add the main rules and regulations of the Company to the vernacular time-tables published by it.

SUGGESTIONS TO INDIAN STATES.

Mr. Mir Asaduddin Hamid (Panchgani), suggests that Indian States can add much to their prosperity by popularising simple, practical but scientific instruction in Agriculture and crafts through the medium of vernaculars and by utilising, with the aid of experts, the hitherto untapped resources of the forests. He also suggests the promotion of joint stock companies with shares of small values.

DEMOCRACY IN THE EAST

Mr. Asadar iM. Doctor (Broash) objects to Sir Frederick Whytes's remark that the idea of Republic is unnatural to the mind of the Asiatic, and instances the republican character of the rule of the first four Khalifs and village government in pre-British India.

A LAW COLLEGE FOR AHMEDABAD.

Mr. Sevabhai M. Dalal (Ahmedabad) appeals to the wealthy citizens of Ahmedabad to expedite the opening of a Law College in the city by subscribing the necessary funds.

DEVELOPMENT CHAWLS AT WORLI.

"Public Welfare" (Bombay) says that, as Development Chawls No. 15 is occupied by vagrants some of whom are addicted to criminal pursuits the authorities should take steps to prevent breaches of peace.

G. I. P. RLY. RESTAURANTS.

Mr. Goverdhan Das (Sholapur) complains that, contrary to Government of India's instructions and to the practice of most other Railways, the G. I. P. Railway have continued to give Messrs. Joti Pershad and Sadashiv monopolies of supplying food and sweetmeats on the G. I. P. line, though these men, he alleges, are not professional 'halwees' but Middlemen who sublet their contracts to professional men and pocket the profits. Messrs. Brandon and Co. adds Mr. Das, hold a general contracts for European Refreshment Rooms and Restaurant cars. Besides, they have recently obtained fresh contracts for the supply of ice, stationery etc., and the luxury of a free first class saloon for their Superintendent.

II.

Mr. R. N. Gupta (Allahabad) makes a similar complaint against the same company and adds that at Nagpur, the contractor has 20 other contracts. The inevitable result of this system, says the correspondent, is the temptation on the part of the sub-contractor to use unwholsome, adulterated food.

CAWNPORE CONGRESS SESSION.

Mr. Satyabhakta (Cawnpore) suggests that the next Congress Session should appoint a permanent Board like the old Khadi Board to organise peasants and workers, and should change the Constitution so as to allow the A. I. C. Committee to elect, if necessary, its own President different from the President of the Congress.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

MR. M. M. DESAI'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, Pleader, High Court, has issued the following manifesto to the municipal voters of Bhuleshwar Ward:—

I beg to inform you that I am standing as a candidate from Bhuleshwar (C) Ward, at the ensuing Municipal Election in January next. I am already sitting in the Corporation as one of your representatives since the last three years.

He says:—'I am standing as a candidate from Bhuleshwar (C) Ward, at the ensuing Municipal Election in January next. I am already sitting in the Corporation as one of your representatives since the last three years and I beg to give below the shortest possible summary of the subjects on which I have been able to devote special attention for the City and for the Bhuleshwar Ward:—(1) Prohibition of slaughtering cows and milching cattle, (2) Rent Act extension, (3) Crematorium Question, (4) Vegetable Ghee, (5) Turkish Baths, (6) Bhuleshwar Kabutarkhana, (7) Bhuleshwar Tank, (8) Water, (9) Presidency Magistrates' Powers, (10) Primary Education, (11) Electric and Procedure Rules, (12) Sanitary measures.

PATHE CINEMA.

Marriage, as practised nowadays by the cynical and careless gets an awful body blow in "Brass," a powerful Warner Brothers classic of the screen adopted from the novel of Charles G. Norris, which opened last Saturday at the Royal Opera House for a week's run with Monte Blue and Marie Prevost in the featured roles.

Not only the silliness of people going into marriage without knowing each other well, but their readiness in exiting and beelining for the divorce court is shown, in a way unforgetable indeed. It must not be supposed that there is any sober preachment in the picture; far from it. "Brass" tells a good story, a story that moves every minute of the time it is projected on the screen, and that delighted the big audience that beheld it. Absorbing as few pictures can be, with a plot crammed with action, "Brass" should be seen by everybody in need of genuine enjoyment.

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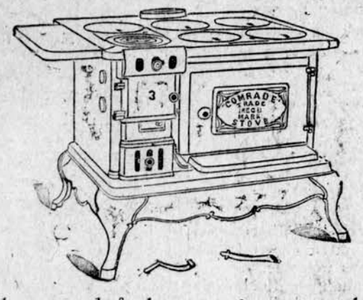

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